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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 224 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1913. ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Nov. | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 22nd ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.... | 10000 |
| 29th ,, | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 6th Dec. | Arcadia .. | 7000 | Medina .... | 12500 |
| 13th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 20th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia ... | 10000 |
| 27th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 1914. | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Macedonia..... | 10500 |
| 10th ,, | Delta .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 17th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa..... | 11000 |
| 24th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 31st ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea ..... | 11000 |
| 21st. ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 28th ,, | Maloja .. | 12500 | ..... | .. |
| 7th March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora ... | 10500 |
| 21st. ,, | Macedonia .. | 10500 | ..... | .. |
| 28th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.... | 10000 |
| *1st April. | Himalaya .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 4th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 11th ,, | Salsette .. | 8000 | Medina..... | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 25th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| *29th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 2nd May | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 9th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa..... | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

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The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

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|---|---|---|
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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KawachiMaru | A.Christiansen | 6163 | .... .... | 18th. Nov. |
| Penang Maru | S.Murazumi | 5500 | 20th. Nov. | 28th. Nov. |
| Inaba Maru. | S. Tominaga. | 6189 | 30th. Nov. | 12th. Dec |
| BombayMaru | Y. Tozawa. | 4625 | 14th. Dec. | 26th. Dec. |
| ColomboMaru | N.Kawashima | 4709 | 28th. Dec. | 9th. Jan. |
| KamakuraMar | T. Horl. | 6126 | 11th. Jan. | 23rd. Jan. |
| RangoonMaru | T. Date. | 4936 | 25th. Jan. | 6th. Feb. |
| KawachiMaru | A.Christiansen | 6163 | 8th. Feb. | 20th. Feb. |
| Penang Maru | S. Murazumi | 5500 | 22nd. Feb. | 6th. Mar. |
| Inaba Maru | S. Tominaga. | 6189 | 8th. Mar. | 20th. Mar. |
| BombayMaru | Y. Tozawa. | 4625 | 22nd. Mar. | 3rd. Apr. |
| ColomboMaru | N.Kawashima | 4709 | 5th. Apr. | 17th. Apr. |

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
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| Steamers. | | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona | A&C | 7467 | 21st Jan..... | .... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475* | 23rd Feb..... | 21st Feb..... |
| City of Calcutta | A&C | 7680* | 12th Mar.... | 10th Mar.. |
| Trafford Hall | A | 5321 | 21st Mar ... | .... |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | .... | 25th Mar... |
| City of Paris | A&C | 9232* | 13th April.... | 11th April.. |
| City of Karachi | A&C | 5566 | .... | 22nd April |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6875 | .... | 29th April.. |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475 | 27th May ... | 25th May . |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. | .... | 999 | ..... | 737 |

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|---|---|---|
| *PENTAKOTA | 3418 | Thursday, 27th Nov. |
| †PUNDUA | 3305 | ,, 11th December. |
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | ,, 25th ,, |
| *PURNEA | 3306 | ,, 8th Jan. |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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Secy. to the Govt. of Burma, P.W.D.

WANTED European or Eurasian NURSE for baby of six months. Apply stating salary required and testimonials to MRS. WHEELER, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar.

WANTED a B. Sc. to serve as an Assistant Teacher in the Darbar High School, Jodhpur. Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80.—Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Education Department, Jodhpur.

WANTED a LEDGER CLERK, for large Engineering Works, experienced men only need apply. Enclose copies of references to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD., Dock Iron Works, Argyle Road.

WANTED from 1st December BOARD and LODGING by a young lady in a quiet family at Byculla or Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0797.

WANTED AT ONCE smart and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST who has worked in a Solicitors' office. Apply immediately Box No. 137, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0820

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

## WANTED.

WANTED a second hand Billiard Table, full standard size, with low cushions. Must be in first rate order. Also lamps, billiard and snooker balls, cue-rack and marking board.—Apply HONY. SECRETARY, Puri Club, Puri, B. N. Ry.

WANTED TO PURCHASE high class STEAM TURBINE, adaptable to work with the exhaust of a high class Superheated compound Engine. Representatives of well-known makes please apply to

A. & J. LALLJEE,
0810 9, Green Street, Fort.

WANTED an Assistant Master, trained and good at games, on Rs. 125 with food and quarters.

A Matron, preference given to applicants with knowledge of nursing, on Rs. 50 with food and quarters.

Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the HEAD MASTER, Cathedral High School for Boys, Lahore.

WANTED for the Thana District Local Board a qualified SUB-OVERSEER pay Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 75, by periodical increments, plus Rs. 15, travelling allowance. Applications and testimonials should be forwarded before 1st December, 1913, to THE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Thana. Only those who are below the age of 30 and have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination need apply.

WANTED two ASSISTANT TEACHERS for A. V. School, Ankleshwar, one B.A., (with Persian preferred) and another P. E. or Intermediate (with Sanskrit preferred). Apply soon to the Undersigned stating second language, voluntary subjects, if any, and salary

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleshwar.
Ankleshwar, 12th November, 1913.

## FOR SALE:

FOR SALE, an elegant new square fronted LANDAULETTE, built by Mr. P. B. Press, is offered at Rs. 1,800, as the owner has purchased a Motor Car. On view at Mr. PRESS'S FORT COACH FACTORY.

FOR SALE, KNAKE PIANO, Rs. 500; Pianola, Rs. 400; 200 rolls, Rs. 250. If taken together, Rs. 1,000. J. BENSON, Thana.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Bay Aus. Geld. DROUGHT, 9 years, I. P. A. C. A big pony up to great weight. Played in Poona Junior 1912-1913. Believed sound. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to B. N. YOUNG, 12th Pioneers, Kirkee.

FOR SALE.—A 40 H. P. Daimler, just been thoroughly overhauled and done up at Kilburn & Co., Calcutta. In excellent condition. With all accessories.

A bargain, Rs. 3,000.

Apply Capt. WATSON-SMYTH, Government House, Lucknow.

FOR SALE.—The Abbey Hill Estate, Mussoorie, United Provinces, consisting of 87 acres of land, on which are the houses "The Abbey", "Grant Castle", "Hazel Brae", "Frankfort", "Seafield" and "Lochletter". Also several good building sites.—For further particulars apply to Mr. A. GRANT, care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LANDSLIP, Br. Aus. G., 8 years. | Rs. | 2,000 |
| QUARTZ, G. A. G., aged ..... | ,, | 1,300 |
| JANETTE, Ch. Aus. M., 7 years. | ,, | 1,200 |
| FOX, Ch. Aus. M., 7 years ..... | ,, | 1,500 |
| Also | | |
| DUNGIVEN, Ch. Aus. M., aged, charger and hack ..... | ,, | 500 |

Apply Capt. R. J. H. BADDELEY,
Indore, C. I.

FOR SALE.

B. Arab Gelding, 14 hands, trained and steady charger, good trapper and lady's hack, excellent Gymkhana pony and tent pegger, perfectly quiet and confidential, good fast light weight polo pony. Has always been sound. Price ... Rs. 700

2. English Built buggy by Windover. New tyres and leather hood last year. New shafts this year. Powerful oil lamps. Price ..... ,, 450

3. A. D. B. High Velocity hammered cordite .470 rifle by Hollis, sighted to 1,000 yds. Very accurate and hard hitting, almost new. In case with instruments (cost Rs. 550) ..... ,, 400

4. A. D. B. Shot and Ball Gun by Lyon and Lyon, almost new. In case with instruments ..... ,, 100

5. A Snider Sporting Rifle, flap sights, never used. A useful second rifle ..... ,, 30

6. A Sporting Martini, Melford .303 Carbine; flap sights, very light and handy ..... ,, 50

Apply to MAJOR CASSERLY, 120th Infantry, Belgaum.

3½ H. P. Rover Free Engine. New Nov. 1912. Perfect condition. New tyres and many spares, lamp, horn, speedometer. Price Rs. 750.—Full particulars from Lieut. R. H. PENROSE, WELSTED, attd. 16th Rajputs, Jubbulpore.

## TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752

TO LET, well ventilated breezy six and four room FLATS of "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, near Grant Road station and three tram lines. 0785.

TO BE LET, Colaba Reclamation, ORIENT BUILDING, 2nd Floor, open to South-west, sea view of Back Bay, 3 Bed-rooms, El. Lights, Hot and Cold Baths. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo St.

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street oposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort. 0794

TO BE LET Good Small Offices—Rents from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0815.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a bundle of title deeds of the immoveable property situate at Bazar Road, Mahim containing about 3998 Square Yards bearing Collector's Old No. 231, New No. 3893 Old Survey No. 101 and New Survey No. 1/30 standing in the name of Premji Khetsi has been recently misplaced or lost by the Vendors. The person who has found the same is requested to see our clients at their place of residence at Old Hanuman Lane, Parshotam Naranji's Mala or to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, with the said title-deeds. After a fortnight from the date hereof the sale shall be completed irrespective of such title-deeds or any claim in respect thereto.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Morarji Premji & Others.
Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 0827

### NOTICE.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 30 P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovementioned Scholarship tenable for one year will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in March next. The competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition as well as to all Medical Undergraduates.

The Examination will be held on a day to be notified hereafter but the competitors must send in their applications before the 15th January, 1914, to the address of THE PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the rules giving other particulars can be obtained from the College Clerk.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

### MARSLAND, PRICE AND COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Marsland, Price & Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1913.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th November to 11th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

| Down From Bombay. | Stations. | | Up To Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. |
| 17-15 Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 22-26 Arr. | Manmad ..... | Dep | 7-24 |
| 8-18 ,, | Bhopal ..... | ,, | 21-16 |
| 11- 4 ,, | Bina ..... | ,, | 18-32 |
| 13-25 ,, | Jhansi..... | ,, | 15-57 |
| 15-14 ,, | Gwalior ..... | ,, | 13-48 |
| 17-45 ,, | Agra Cantonment..... | ,, | 11-14 |
| 18-41 ,, | Muttra ..... | ,, | 10-19 |
| 21- 0 | Delhi..... | Arr. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30 Dep. | | | 7-35 |
| 22- 9 ,, | Ghaziabad ..... | Dep. | 7- 5 |
| 23-10 ,, | Meerut Cantonment ..... | ,, | 5-59 |
| 1-24 ,, | Saharanpur ..... | ,, | 3-58 |
| 3- 0 ,, | Ambala Cantonment..... | ,, | 2-11 |
| 5-18 ,, | Ludhiana..... | ,, | 23-44 |
| 6-24 ,, | Jullundur..... | ,, | 22-37 |
| 8- 4 ,, | Amritsar ..... | ,, | 21- 1 |
| 9-33 ,, | Lahore ..... | ,, | 20- 0 |
| 16- 5 ,, | Rawalpindi ..... | ,, | 13-32 |
| 20-13 Arr. | Peshawar Cantonment ..... | ,, | 8-48 |

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

| Down | | | Up |
|---|---|---|---|
| H.M. | | | H.M. |
| 17-15 Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 21- 0 Arr. | Delhi..... | Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30 Dep. | | Arr. | 7-10 |
| 2-45 Arr. | Ambala..... | Dep. | 2-17 |
| 3-40 Dep. | | Arr. | 1-50 |
| 5.33 Arr. | Kalka..... | Dep. | 0-40 |
| 6-15 Dep. | | Arr. | 0-11 |
| 12-45 Arr. | Simla..... | Dep. | 18- 0 |

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

| Down. | | | Up. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H.M. | | | H.M. |
| 12-15 Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 13-25 ,, | Jhansi..... | Dep. | 15-57 |
| 14- 0 Arr. | | Arr. | 15-20 |
| 16-20 Dep. | Oral..... | Dep. | 13-14 |
| 18-45 ,, | Cawnpore ..... | ,, | 11- 8 |
| 20- 0 Arr. | Lucknow..... | ,, | 9-45 |

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side

A. C. RUMBOLL,
*General Traffic Manager.*
262.

## NOTICES.

### INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 224 of 1913.

Re CURSONDAS TRICUMDAS THAKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, lately a broker and dealer in cotton and now unemployed; an Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th January, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated 19th day of November, 1913.

R B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 0826

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
332 General Traffic Manager.

### TICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Kasturchand Callanchand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Bai Janabai the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land whereof Shet Purshottum Vishram Mavjee is the present Fazendar with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate on the West side of the Cavel Street, Gayawadi, opposite to Portuguese Church in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards bearing Ward No. 3896, Street No. 213, bearing Collector's Old No. 422, New No. 2311, Old Survey No. 254, New No. 1-132 and bounded on the East, West and North by the said Cavel Street and a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhan Liladhar.

Bombay, dated this 19th day of November, 1913.

KHANDERAO LAUD and MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ebrahim Nooroodin Nazeralli has agreed to sell the property described in the Schedule hereunder written to our clients Messrs. Abdeally Chandabhoy Attarwala and Co. and that all persons having any claim or interest in the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance, lien or otherwise should within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 7 Church-Gate Street Fort, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 14th Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 152 2-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4796, New No. 11143, Old Survey No. 4333 and New Survey No. 6538 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2219 and Street Nos. 141-143 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Kamatipura 14th Street, on the North by the property of Nassoo Saiboo and on the South by the property of Yenkoo Baloo and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1913.

MULJEE and THAKORDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7, Church-Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mistry Haji Hussein Vahedna has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Ignatius Fonseca the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property by way of sale, assignment, exchange, mortgage, partnership, inheritance, gift, trust, lease, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold land admeasuring about 2756.47 square yards with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Dadar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 47 and 225, New No. 12843 and New Survey No. 1-2036 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 667 (f) and Street No. 27 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hussein Vahedna, on or towards the South and East by the Parel Convent School and on or towards the West by the Dadar Road.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1913.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## NOTICES:

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 6th December, 1913, for the "SUPPLY OF PETTY STORES," required in connection with original works, special and current repairs to buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, for the official year, ending 31st March, 1915. Tenderers are requested to give their own rates for the articles enumerated in this office blank "Schedule of Rates for Materials." Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. The "Schedule of Rates for Materials" to be supplied, will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) should accompany each Tender. Security Deposit of Rs. 3,000 (including the earnest money) three thousand only, will be required from the contractor whose Tender will be accepted. No Tenderer will be allowed to Tender "above or below par." The rates of each item must be clearly specified in the "Schedule of Rates for Materials" and no alteration must be made in the "Schedule of rates for materials" without the permission of the undersigned.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Meghji Shivji of Bombay, Cutchi Bhatia Hindu, a widower ..... Deceased.

KARSONDAS SHIVJI, a Cutchi Bhatia Hindu, a merchant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, full brother of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 18th day of November, 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
0824 Petitioner's Attorneys.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE EXCELSIOR.**

**6-30 8-30 10.**
**TO-NIGHT:**
**THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO**

THE ALCAZAR **CINEMA DE LUXE.**
**6-30** Where Everybody Steers. TWICE NIGHTLY. **10**
Performances will start punctually.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

The seating has been rearranged for the comfort of all Patrons.

Our motto:—"ALWAYS AHEAD."
Complete change of Programme Weekly.
TO-NIGHT'S "BILL."
**!! YETTMAH !!**
IN A NEW SERIES OF
WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS.

To-Night! To-Night! To-Night! **ELECTROCUTION CHAIR ILLUSION.**

Gorgeous Scenery. Elaborate costumes.

**Miss SADIE WILLIAMS**
THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE.
In a Budget of New Songs and Duck Dance.

Glorious series of "STAR" FILMS
**LAST VOYAGE OF THE "SANAWITTS."**
A Thrilling Drama of the 'Sea.'

GILLEN ACROBATIC DUO (Variety.) SEVERAL COMICS.

**"WIFFLES"**
As an Eccentricity Expert.

**PATHE'S GAZETTE** with all the Home News.

TO-MORROW
Complete Change of Programme.
Book Now. Telephone 2109.
Same Prices.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

## AMUSEMENTS:

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY
**Saturday, November 22nd and the**
**EMPIRE THEATRE**
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
**Monday and Tuesday November 24th and 25th.**
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.
**IN RAGTIME.**
All New Artistes per this
**P. & O. S. S. "ARCADIA"**
**MAURICE E. BANDMANN**
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN COMPANY.

IN a brilliant effusion of Comedy Caprice, Gaiety and Mirth.
The enormously successful London Revue.

**"STEP THIS WAY"**

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT"
From the Pavillion Theatre, London.
Written by Charles Wilmot, and Invention by Eric C. Rolls. New Costumes, New Scenery, New Effects, Everything New.

**Prices of Admission:—**
Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Re. 1.
PLAN, OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

*FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY IN THE*
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,**
BOMBAY.
**Saturday, November 22nd.**
**MAURICE E. BANDMANN**
Presents
The New Bandmann Opera Company
In the latest London Ragtime Revues.
**"STEP THIS WAY"**
(Everybody's Doing it.)

***Note:***—The above Company arrive in Bombay this week by the P & O S. S. "Arcadia", and will make their first appearance on Saturday.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**
**MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 24th**
**and five following nights**
*at 9-30.*
**MAUD ALLAN**
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
**CHERNIAVSKY.**

**CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.**

**PRICES:**
Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Balcony Rs. 5.
Gallery Rs. 3.
**Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.**

NOTICE.—The Audience is requested to be seated at 9-30 punctually as there can be no admission to the theatre during the items. Doors open at 9 o'clock.

GRAND FANCY BAZAR.

The Members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Byculla, with the help of their friends are organising a Grand Fancy Fair and Charity Bazaar which will be opened by Her Excellency Lady Wellingdon, on the 1st December in the Compound of St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, MAZAGON, and will last for five days, in aid of the new building of the Foundling Home.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS:

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

**TO-NIGHT!**

A thrilling American War Drama

# THE CIVILIAN.

The Story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Redskin Indians. A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.

**THE RED INK TRAGEDY.**
*Another fine Bunny Comedy.*

**LOVED BY A KING.**
*A beautiful coloured Historical Drama.*

***THREE Shows Nightly*—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.**
*Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6 30.*

**FILMS FOR SALE HIRE.**

Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

## CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

**Sandhurst Road,**
GIRGAUM.

**Telephone No. 1272.**

***TIME*:**—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

**Prices as usual.**

**"The Black Hand Gang"**
The most sensational film of the day,
**3,500 feet long.**

By far the most thundering tale of a sacred oath lost to the charms of beauty.

**First time in India.**

Film supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., of Kalbadevi, Cinematograph Specialists.

**NEW NOVELS.**

**COLONIAL EDITIONS.**

CLOTH, Rs. 2-4. PAPER, Re. 1-12.

The League of St. Louis. By David Whitelaw, Author of "Princess Galva," "The Man with the Red Beard," "The Little Hour of Peter Wells."
The Growth of a Soul. By August Strindberg, Author of "The Inferno," "The Son of a Servant," etc. Translated by Claud Field.
A Doubtful Character. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds, Author of "The Notorious Miss Lisle," etc.
The Story of Waitstill Baxter. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated by H. M. Brett.
Where the Strange Roads Go Down. By Gertrude Page.
The Governor of England. By Marjorie Bowen.
An Island of Eden. By Bertram Mitford, Author of "Averno," "Seaford's Snake," "A Dual Resurrection," "The Heath Hover Mystery," etc.
Fortune's Frown. A Romance of the Spanish Fury. By John Bloudelle-Burton.
The Sequence. 1905-1912. By Elinor Glyn, Author of "The Visits of Elizabeth," etc.
Flower of the Golden Heart. By Violet A. Simpson, Author of "The Bonnet Conspirations," "In Fancy's Mirror," "The Beacon Watches," etc., etc.
The Man Who Paid. By Reginald C. Bolster and Major O'Brien.
The White Thread. By Robert Halifax.
The Pomanders. By Arthur Fetterless, Author of "The Career of Kembole" and "Willie in the Isle of Man (and after)."
The Bewildered Benedict. The Story of a Superfluous Uncle by Edward Burke.
Diana of Dartmoor. By Gertrude Warden, Author of "Robert the Devil," etc.
Chance. A Tale in Two Parts. By Joseph Conrad.
The Regent. A Five Towns Story of Adventure in London. By Arnold Bennett.
The Vampire. By Reginald Hodder, Author of "The Daughter of the Dawn," A Soldier of Fortune," etc.

**THACKER & Co., Ld.**
**BOMBAY.**

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## AUCTION SALE:

**CRAWFORD & CO**
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clovelly, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, (opposite Mr. Gaghon's bungalow), the very valuable and artistic and carved teak and blackwood and mahogany furniture by Robert Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, elegant sideboards and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedsteads, iron bedsteads, single and double almirahs, rich electric chandeliers and fans, richly carved blackwood furniture, English cushioned reclining chair, teapoys, upright grand cottage piano by Bord (French) Verandah benches, chairs, garden seats, large dressing, cheval glass, dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, panel cupboards, folding screens, large sliding dining table and chairs, solid mahogany wine cooler, meatsafed ice-box, folding mahogany card table, English plated bookstand, easy and low chairs, chicks, English earthenware, enamelled washing basins and copper enamelled bath tubs, etc., etc.

At 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred victoria by Simpson of Madras.
1 cabriolette by Windover, almost new.

The property of F. H. Simkins, Esq., of F. and C. Osler, Clovelly, Nepean Sea Road. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS WHEAT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Basantram Chellaram and another Insolvents, traded as Tarachand Chellaram, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Monday, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. The following:—

250 bags wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of within 2 days after the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white, woollen and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, writing tables, sideboards, single and double almiras. easy chairs, hatstands, big dressing cheval glass, big iron safe by Godrej and sundries.

By order of the Bank, concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

6 cases silvered and coloured copper foils.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the following:—

Re:—Keshrimal Balchand, an Insolvent.

5 bales woollen and cotton piece-goods such as meltons, flannels, white drills, &c.

Re:—The Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in liquidation).

1 big iron safe by Godrej.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the undermentioned deceased.

Re. W. C. PENNINGTON Esq., deceased.

1 Safety 5 Chambers Police Revolver No. 464 by Hopkins and Allen Arms Company with 4 bullets and 1 leather purse.

Re. J. S. STILES, Esq., deceased.

1 Six Chambered Weekly Patent Revolver No. 18438 W. G. Army Models with leather case.

Re. DR. WILLIAMS JONES ANDERSON, deceased.

Leather trunk and Wearing apparels, etc.

Re. HUGH SCORGIE, Esq., deceased.

Tables, Chairs, Books, Sticks, Wearing apparels, Leather Portmanteau and trunk, etc., etc.

By order of the Political Secretary of Bhopal Durbar.

1 Winchester single shot rifle and 200 cartridges.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

# THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

**Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.**

**KEROSINE OILS**

**LIQUID FUEL.**

**TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.**

**SOLE IMPORTERS OF**

**SHELL PETROL.**

*Address:*—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
*PARSI BAZAR STREET,*
**BOMBAY.**

**and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.**

## AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

The property of a Parsee gentleman.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 grey horse.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY DATES (KHARAK) AND WET DATES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and others Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Etola Street Masjid Bunder in the godown of Seth Narsey Khatau, the following:

667 bags Galola, Sakeria and Chamchap dates (kharak), and

1,859 baskets Jaedi and Shamran dates (khajoor).

Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 21st November, 1913.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1913.

## BENNETT & CO.

**No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.**

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quite in harness.

1 English-built rubber-tyred C. Spring cabriolette by "Windover" with a bay Australian gelding, 14-3, 9 years, goes well in harness.

1 English saddle with stirrups, gaiters by Sowter in perfect order with numbers, also double bridle and martingale complete with bits and curb.

1 set of harness with reins etc., complete extra bits, one pair stirrups and one pair clippers.

1 12 H.-P. 4 cylinders, 5 seated, Humber motor car, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the godown situate at Chipi Chawl, Bora's Mala near Abdool Raheman Street, by order of the mortgagees herein and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the following piece-goods. About 163 bales striped black and Dobi drill cloth, striped Dobi susi, Thana and twill checks, towels, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale an dthe balance to be paid and the goods token delivery of the next day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st November, 1913.

## MOTOR CARS.

**To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.**

**BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.**
**SUMBEAM. STUDEBAKER.**
**From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.**

**Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with**

**HILL, SAWYER & CO.,**
**Rampart Row, Fort.**
**Tel. 1134.**

183. A


## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Punjab.*—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in excess in the north Punjab. Temperature is nearly normal.

*The United Provinces.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

*Sind and Rajputana.*—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

*Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

*The Central Provinces.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Nagpur and Chanda and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess at Raipur.

*The Konkan.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

*The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.*—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division, more especially at night.

*General Remarks.*—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Dry weather is likely generally.

***OBSERVATIONS TAKEN***
*at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 20th of November 1913.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-AREA— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 74.3 | 59.5 | 91 | 0.37 | | —0.28 |
| Jask | 84.3 | 62.3 | 50 | 0.00 | | —0.02 |
| Muskat | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Do. (18th) | 81.3 | 68.6 | 48 | 0.00 | | —0.17 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 93.3 | 50.0 | 54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Rawalpindi | 76.9 | 41.1 | 77 | 0.11 | | —0.04 |
| Lahore | 80.4 | 44.7 | 78 | 0.00 | | —0.03 |
| Sirsa | 80.3 | 45.5 | 60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Ambala | 80.5 | 43.9 | 60 | 0.05 | | —0.20 |
| Delhi | 80.0 | 53.8 | 49 | 0.00 | | —0.05 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 84.0 | 53.0 | 39 | 0.00 | | —0.04 |
| Mainpuri | 83.3 | 51.1 | 53 | 0.00 | | —0.11 |
| Jhansi | 83.6 | 52.0 | 26 | 0.00 | | —0.08 |
| Cawnpore | 82.1 | 50.5 | 73 | 0.00 | | —0.29 |
| Allahabad | 84.6 | 51.5 | 57 | 0.00 | | —0.22 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 85.1 | 49.8 | 43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Karachi | 82.0 | 63.0 | 76 | 0.00 | | —0.05 |
| Ajmer | 82.6 | 52.6 | 48 | 0.00 | | —0.07 |
| Jaipore | 84.2 | 51.1 | 31 | 0.00 | | —0.06 |
| Kotah | 85.1 | 55.6 | 40 | 0.00 | | —0.02 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 86.5 | 54.0 | 62 | 0.00 | | —0.07 |
| Dwarka | 84.8 | 63.7 | 69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Veraval | 85.6 | 65.3 | 37 | 0.00 | | —0.15 |
| Rajkot | 88.1 | 53.8 | 35 | 0.00 | | —0.19 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 89.5 | 57.3 | 34 | 0.00 | | —0.12 |
| Surat | 92.4 | 60.6 | 63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Ahmedabad | 90.6 | 61.7 | 47 | 0.00 | | —0.08 |
| Dessa | 89.8 | 50.9 | 35 | 0.00 | | —0.08 |
| Neemuch | 81.9 | 49.5 | 31 | 0.00 | | —0.05 |
| Indore | 83.6 | 52.1 | 38 | 0.00 | | —0.17 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 82.3 | 49.3 | 58 | 0.00 | | —0.30 |
| Saugor | 81.3 | 50.6 | 20 | 0.00 | | —0.25 |
| Hoshangabad | 83.1 | 49.9 | 44 | 0.00 | | —0.30 |
| Kdandwa | 87.2 | 52.1 | 51 | 0.00 | | —0.31 |
| Akola | 89.2 | 57.5 | 45 | 0.00 | | —0.34 |
| Amraoti | 87.8 | 63.8 | 46 | 0.00 | | —0.38 |
| Nagpur | 85.6 | 62.8 | 59 | 0.00 | | —0.57 |
| Chanda | 86.5 | 60.0 | 81 | ... | | —0.57 |
| Raipur | 78.7 | 67.6 | 92 | 0.20 | | —0.11 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 86.4 | 71.3 | 69 | .. | .. | —0.35 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.8 | 69.9 | 68 | .. | .. | —0.37 |
| Mormugao | 84.0 | 72.7 | 95 | .. | .. | —0.96 |
| Karwar | 84.7 | 71.0 | 90 | .. | .. | —1.59 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.4 | 55.1 | 44 | .. | .. | —0.34 |
| Ahmednagar | 88.1 | 58.5 | 44 | .. | .. | —0.46 |
| Poona | 90.0 | 57.8 | 67 | .. | .. | —0.72 |
| Sholapur | 90.3 | 68.6 | 57 | 0.00 | | —0.77 |
| Bijapur | 91.2 | 73.8 | 58 | 0.00 | | —0.83 |
| Belgaum | 86.3 | 62.5 | 60 | 0.00 | | —1.46 |
| Aurangabad | 87.4 | 59.5 | 36 | 0.00 | | —0.42 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 86.9 | 62.2 | 69 | 0.00 | | —0.50 |
| Hyderabad | 89.8 | 69.7 | 70 | 0.00 | | —0.82 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 87.3 | 73.3 | 73 | 0.03 | | —2.48 |
| Calicat | 86.8 | 75.1 | 86 | 2.60 | | —1.26 |
| Cochin | 88.7 | 75.7 | 87 | 1.56 | | —3.77 |
| Colombo | 87.0 | 73.0 | 90 | 7.69 | | —2.37 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Maslipatam | 87.8 | 73.2 | 91 | .. | .. | —4.35 |
| Bellary | 93.0 | 71.3 | 69 | .. | .. | —1.52 |
| Guddapah | 93.0 | 72.0 | 73 | .. | .. | —2.19 |
| Madras | 87.0 | 75.0 | 87 | 13.24 | | 4.41 |
| Bangalore | 85.3 | 66.3 | 81 | 0.11 | | —2.26 |
| Coimbator | 94.2 | 71.3 | 83 | 1.00 | | —1.48 |
| Trichinopoly | 88.6 | 73.3 | 79 | 4.37 | | 1.07 |
| Negapatam | 85.2 | 74.7 | 82 | 0.09 | 21.84 | 11.51 |

## EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla wired yesterday that a shock of moderate intensity at its origin, about five thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 9 a.m. yesterday.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The weather has been dry everywhere except in the country near Chittagong where Cox's Bazar had three inches of rain, Akyab and Chittagong one.

The temperature is above normal in Hyderabad and Madras (Deccan).

Forecast:—No large change.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 19th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | inches | 29.954 |
| Temperature of Air | degrees | 78.8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " | 71.4 |
| Dew Point | " | 68.1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | " | 0.701 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | | 0.4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | degrees | 86.1 |
| Minimum do. do. | " | 70.1 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | ENE,E,WNW,NW,NNW |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles | | 124 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

**The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—**

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th November, was 30.204 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

**The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.**

| 1913 | | High Water | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week | Day of month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on sill. | |
| | Novembe. | h. m. | ft. | in |
| Fri. | 21 | m 4 26 | 26 | 2 |
| | | 4 48 a | 24 | 8 |
| Satur. | 22 | m 5 31 | 26 | 5 |
| | | 6 15 a | 24 | 9 |
| Sun. | 23 | m 6 39 | 26 | 6 |
| | | 7 41 a | 25 | 10 |
| Mon. | 24 | m 7 36 | 26 | 9 |
| | | 8 44 a | 27 | 2 |
| Tues. | 25 | m 8 28 | 27 | 1 |
| | | 9 37 a | 28 | 4 |
| Wed. | 26 | m 9 17 | 27 | 3 |
| | | 10 24 a | 29 | 4 |

| 1913 | | Low Water | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. | |
| | November | h. m. | ft. | in. |
| Fri. | 21 | m 11 16 | 20 | 3 |
| | | 10 26 a | 19 | 3 |
| Satur. | 22 | | | |
| | | 0 29 a | 19 | 3 |
| Sun. | 23 | m 0 6 | 19 | 9 |
| | | 1 25 a | 18 | 0 |
| Mon. | 24 | m 1 29 | 19 | 0 |
| | | 2 10 a | 16 | 8 |
| Tues. | 25 | m 2 29 | 19 | 5 |
| | | 2 52 a | 15 | 6 |
| Wed. | 26 | m 3 23 | 19 | 2 |
| | | 3 33 a | 14 | 7 |

**The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—**

| November. | Sunrise. | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 21. (Fri.) | 6h. 49m | 6h. 0m. |
| 22. (Satur.) | 6h. 49m. | 6h. 0m. |
| 23. (Sun.) | 6h. 50m. | 6h. 0m. |
| 24. (Mon.) | 6h. 50m. | 6h. 0m. |
| 25. (Tues.) | 6h. 51m. | 6h. 0m. |
| 26. (Tues.) | 6h. 52m. | 6h. 0m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter. | Nov. | 21th | 1h 26.5m. P.N. |
| New Moon. | Nov. | 28th | 7h 11.2m A.M. |
| First Quarter. | Dec. | 5th | 8h 28.7m. P.M. |
| Full Moon. | | 13th | 8h 30.3m. P.M. |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONCL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 21st November 1913.

12 52. The next class of instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st December.

1253. *Parade.*—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief to-day Friday the 21st inst. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m. Dress.-Review Order, Khaki, Medals will be worn. The parade will be over by 9. a.m.

1254. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3. p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1255. *Meeting.*—There will be a general meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Tuesday the 25th instant at 6. 30 p.m. All members are requested to be present.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

LONDON. Nov. 20th

288. *First Aid Examinations.*—The First Aid Class Examination will be held at B.V.A. Head Quarters by Captain G.F.L. Harkness I.M.S. at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE

(1) There will be a Subscription Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday 25th November 1913, at 9-30 p.m. Admission by ticket only.

*TICKETS.*—For Members of the Corps Rs. 3-0-0. For Non-Members Rs. 5-0-0 Each ticket incudes admission for one Lady free of charge. Extra Ladies tickets Rs. 1-0-0. Tickets can be obtained at Headquarters or from Sergts of the Corps. No tickets will be sold after 12 noon on Tuesday the 25th November 1913.

(2) A Spoon Shoot will be held on Sunday next 23-11-13 at Ghat Kopar. Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 Yards. Trains as usual.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

November 20th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Clan Gordon | Walker | Glasgow | October 10 |
| S.S. Arcadia | Barcham | London | October 31 |
| R. I. M. S. Hardinge | Hamilton | Karachi | Nov. 10 |

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Ruth | | Weibush | Sydney |
| S.S. Baron Ardrosen | | Reid | Calcutta |
| S.S. Uganda | | Archdeacon | do |
| S.S. Kasara | | King | Busreh via Karachi |
| S.S. Markgraf | | Schapp | Zanzibar |
| S.S. Umsinga | | Cox | Hull & Middlesbrough |

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Thursday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Beme | Wright | Rangoon |

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Barjora | for Persian Gulf |

S. S. Clan Gordon:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2285 tons, Captain T. Walker, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Glasgow, which port she had left on October 10th with a general cargo.

S.S. Arcadia:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Arcadia, 4172 tons, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, which port she had left on October 31st with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Markgraf:—The German East African Line steamer Markgraf, 2325 tons Captain C. Schapp, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Umsinga:—The steamer Umsinga, 1869 tons, Captain A. Con, sailed on Thursday for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain A. S. Wright, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 15th instant, arrived Aden at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th idem.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 2 a.m. on Thursday the 20th idem.

The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru, left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on the 20th instant.

THURSDAY, November 20th 1913.

P. DOCK.

| S bed | Steamer | Capt | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Culna | Farquharsen | M. M. & Co |
| B. | Chantala | Phillips | M. M. & Co |
| C. | Habenfels | Amarz | W. & A. G. & Co |
| F. | Fazilka | Rose | M. M. & Co. |
| F. | Ekbatana | Krieger | W. & A. G. Co |
| G | Sardar | Weeks | H. S. S. & Co |
| H. | Purnea | Williams | M. M. & Co |
| H. | Rahmani | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| M. | Kirkdae | Gibson | J. F. & Co |
| N. | Hallamshire | True | J. F. & Co |
| O. | Southborough | Eidman | M. Jeewanji & Co |
| P. | Belle of England | Kelway | M. M. & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Clan Macfarlane | Swanston | J. F. & Co |
| 1. | Spitzfels | Krippner | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 3. | Port Said | Molle | Rubattino Line |
| 4. | Crewe Hall | Davies | K. N. & Co |
| 6. | Duffield | Biddick | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 7. | Kybfels | Frisins | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| 8. | Gablong | Gilmber | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 9. | Scharzfels | Stovelen | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 10 & 11. | City of York | Wilson | K. N. & Co |
| 14 | Linga | Manley | M. M. & Co |
| 15 | Reichenback | Mangelsdarff | Volkert Bros. |
| 16. | Duaroun | Carr | T. M. & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dwarka | | Moxon | M. M. & Co |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | | Barcham | P. & C. S. N. & Co |
| Arabia | | Palmer | P. & O. S.N. Co |
| Angus | | Dakers | A. Y. & Co |
| Achillster | | Gantler | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Anatolia | | Nelson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Clan Gordon | | Walker | J. F & Co |
| Barjora | | Cammack | M. M. & Co |
| Blake | | Hill | A. Y. & Co |
| Beme | | Wright | S. W. & Co |
| Glenclung | | Taylor | T. M. & Co |
| Gowanburn | | Wynd | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Hoseinee | | Paul | T. M. & Co |
| Helios | | Kundsen | F. F. & Co |
| Intombi | | Jackman | T. M. & Co |
| Inverness | | Venus | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Kanzler | | Smith | D. M. Khandwant. |
| Khoerou | | Hannan | T. M. & Co |
| Kt. of the Thistle | | Baker | T. M. & Co |
| Mantua | | Vibert | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| Neidenfels | | Heckel | T. M. & Co |
| Ostmark | | Peter | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Ocean | | Christiansen | Bombay & Co |
| Pentakota | | Stewart | M. M. & Co |
| Rotenfels | | Goose | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Rigsherzen | | Burger | A. G. & Co |
| Sultan Van Koetie | | Bottema | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Sultan | | Van Langkat Frees. | M. C. A G. & Co |
| Shahdvan | | Davies | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Sanctoria | | Ward | A. Y. & Co |
| Umballa | | Sparrow | M. M. & Co |
| Uganda | | Archdeacon | M. M. & Co |

## MYSTERY OF THE SANPO FALLS

BRITISH OFFICERS' EXPLORATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A solution of the mystery of the Sanpo Falls has at last been accomplished. There are in fact no falls at all and consequently the old story credited by the Survey Department on the authority of a Sikkimese named, Kinthup that the passage of the Sanpo was broken at Gyala by the falls a hundred and fifty feet high is proved hollow. That the Sanpo is more or less like any other river which passes through the barrier of a mountain chain is in a nutshell the story which Captain F. M. Bailey, of the Political Department, and Captain Morshead, R.E., have just brought back with them from Tibet.

These two officers returned from their long and trying tour of exploration on Sunday morning and their journey proved that the course of the Sanpo is unbroken at any spot within 150 miles of the place to which Kinthup assigned the falls. That this is so cannot be doubted as both Captain Bailey and Captain Morshead traversed the course of the river up to this spot and 150 miles or so beyond. Kinthup's story is true in so far as the Sanpo drops something like thirty feet in fifty yards, but the velocity of the river at this place—it is fifty feet wide—is so great that the falls resemble nothing more than an ordinary weir. The other fact definitely established by the explorers is that the Sanpo and the Brahmaputra are one river so that the course after the river leaves Tibet, of the Brahmaputra is now practically mapped out and settled.

The explorers travelled a distance of approximately 1,700 miles and emerged at Dewangiri in Assam. The entire journey from the Mishni country where they were previously employed, has occupied thirteen months.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 19

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % | 72-3-4—1-16 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-32 | unchgd. |
| Rentes 3 % | 86-3-4 „ |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20-51-½ unchgd. |
| Bar Silver Spot | 27-1/4-1/8 |
| „ 2 months hence | 27 1-4—1-16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying orders | |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 63-¾ unchgd. |
| Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate). | 1-3 29-32 „ |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo | |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 87½—¼ |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st | 5 unchgd. |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 4 | 11-16—1-16 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5⅜ unchgd. |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5⅜ „ |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | 77–9 „ |
| Interest day to day loans | 4½ pl |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 4½ unchg |

### AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 10,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 500 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | — |
| Total Day's Imports | 56,000 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand, unchanged.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry. | |
| Mid. Americans | 7.46 d unchgd. |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 10.20 d „ |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) January 13.12.—5
March 13.19—6
New York Official noon call Jan. 13.12.—2.
Mar. 13.20—4
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13-27.—8
Mar. 13-36.—7

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| N. D. | 7·05 1 |
| D. J. | 7·03 1 |
| J. F. | 7·02 1 |
| F. M. | 7·03 1 |
| M. A. | 7·03 1 |
| A. M. | 7·03 unchgd. |
| M. J. | 7·03 „ |
| J. J. | 7·00 „ |
| J. A. | 6·98 „ |
| A. S. | 6·82 „ |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 56,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | — |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 32,000 |

Futures at New York Jan. 13·07—8.
Futures at New York Mar. 13.15—8.
Declined owing to commission house liquidation and to unfavourable financial conditions and Wall Street selling.
Spot Cotton at New York 13.70 unchangad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 13 3-16—⅛ |

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans, Jan. 13.21—10
Futures at New Orleans, Mar. 13.30—10

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality) | 9¾ pl⅛ |
| Demand Bills | 4·85½ pl¼ |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 59—¼ |

### SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 21,10,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs.25,10,000
Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Bombay at ¼-1-16 (Min. Rate)
Received 25%
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06
Telegraph transfers :—
Rs. 58,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 13,10,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs.74,90,000
Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Bombay at ¼-3-32 (Min. Rate)
Received 25%
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.09
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* .. Rs. 1,04,50,000
Amount to be allotted next Week .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Extra Allotments.—
*Bills* on Madras @ ¼-3-32 .. Rs. 30,000

### BACK TO JAIL.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced to three months' imprisonment Guffoor Abdoolla, an old offender with two previous convictions, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing some bundles of cotton twist belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

Yesterday morning a policeman on duty at the docks arrested Guffoor on suspicion and searched him. The twist was fund concealed under his "dhotar."

### RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVERS

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, had before him a number of cases of rash motor driving.

F. Rodrick, Laxman Bowa and Harivallabh Pranvallabh were fined Rs. 10 each for driving their cars at excessive speed and Bhan Luxman was fined Rs. 5 for driving without a tail light.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| *Packages.* | *Rs.* | *From* | *Impoter.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 boxes gold bullion | 2,55,360 | London | The Mercantile Bank of India |
| 1947 bars silver 326 „ assayes | .. | London | Superintendent V. and P. Docks. |

### EXCHANGE.

The Market has been quiet during the day with little doing. Rates are almost unchanged.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 38 lakhs up, and the Bank rate remains unchanged.

We quote :—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| BANKS SELLING— | | |
| T. T. ready | 1-4 | 1-16 |
| D. D. mail | 1-4 | 3-32 |
| T. T. forward, Jan. | 1-4 | 1-16 |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D. D. ready | 1-4 | 5-32 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready | 1-4 | 3-8 |
| „ „ forward, Feb. | 1-4 | 1.-32 |
| „ 6 m-s ready | 1-4 | 9-16 |
| Francs 3 m-s ready | 172 | 1-2 |
| Marcks „ „ | 140 | 1-2 |
| 60 d-s Hongkong | 144 | |
| „ „ Shanghai | 194 | 3-2 |
| „ „ Japan | 148 | 1-4 |

### BULLION.

The London Market for siver declined ⅛ for ready and 1-16 for two months' delivery, the quotations for both now being 27¼. The decline was due to scarcity of buying orders. Locally the Market has fluctuated slightly and a small business is reported. Rates close as under.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold | 23 | 15 | 9 |
| Australian bar gold | 23 | 15 | 3 |
| Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) ready | 78 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ 1st Settlement | 78 | 6 | 0 |
| „ „ 2nd „ | 78 | 3 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th November, 1913.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 62* | 97,817 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 89 | 106,272 |

* Bars and boxes.

### PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained in a sea-saw state to-day, and fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 95-4. The Market opened at Rs. 95-3-6, but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-3-6 for 30th November delivery. Only a limited amount of business was done during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-10.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market exhibited a dull and depressed tone to-day, and owing to a preponderance of sellers over buyers the rated sagged by a few points.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,835 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,170.

Kohinoors were placed at the rates varying from Rs. 725 to Rs. 715.

Crescents declined to Rs. 105, Finlays to Rs. 307-8

Swans to Rs. 275, Currimbhai to Rs. 215.

Colaba dropped to Rs. 1,365.

Petits changed hands at Rs. 2,125.

The Indian Specie Bank shares were placed at Rs. 33-8 in the morning for cash. But at the close stood at Rs. 30.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,645.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 785.

### COTTON.

There is nothing special to report from the governing Markets to-day. Prices closed a little easier and the markets generally appear to be awaiting the publication of the U. S. Census Bureau Ginners' Report, which is expected to be a "bearish" one. The "bearishness" of the coming Report has been discounted in a measure by the estimates lately put forward, but the actual figures will have a temporary effect on the Market should they really prove "bearish." We do not believe in a permanent fall in prices in any case, and continue to think well of buying scale down on the basis of seven-pence.

The Market here opened about Rs. 2 down all round and has eased further during the day, closing about Re. 1, below the Room rates. Business has been slack both in ready and forward.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association

| Growths | A H C | F Fly Geed. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. G. Bengals | .. | 240 | .. | Jan. 25th |
| 1. G. Bengals | 245 | 239 | .. | „ |
| 1. G. Scind-Punjab | 243 | .. | .. | „ |
| 1. G. Khandesh | 264 | 255 | .. | „ |
| 1. G. Hinganghat, Wardha | 303 | .. | .. | „ |
| M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee | 299 | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. Yeotmahl | 294 | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum | 289 | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. Akola, Khamgamm "Fair Staple" | 283 | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. Oomrawattee | 286 | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. Broach | 324 | .. | 311 | Mar. 25th |
| Do. Muttia | 264 | 254 | .. | Jan. 25th |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar | .. | .. | 284 | Ready |
| M. G. Westerns | .. | .. | 281 | „ |
| H. G. Westerns | .. | .. | 300 | „ |
| M. G. Comptas | .. | .. | 279 | „ |
| Do. Barnikote | .. | .. | .. | „ |

### LIVERPOOL OPENER

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Barely steady. |
| Estimated Sales | 10,000 |
| Total Imports | Nil. |

Futures delivery prices :—

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| N. D. | 7·03 2 |
| D. J. | 7·01 2 |
| J. F. | 7·00 2 |
| F. M. | 7·01 2 |
| M. A. | 7·01 2 |
| A. M. | 7·01 2 |
| M. J. | 7·01 2 |
| J. J. | 6·98 2 |
| J. A. | 6·96 2 |

*Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body assimilment and strenghens broken down tissues.*

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat* :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pessi | 5 | 6 | 0 | R. T. |
| White Delhi, May | 5 | 13 | 6 | „ |

*Linseed* :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown, December | 7 | 14 | 6 | R. T. |
| Bold Brown, May | 8 | 12 | 0 | „ |

*Rapeseed* :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | 7 | 13 | 0 | B. T |
| Ready Yellow Cawnpore | 9 | 0 | 0 | „ |
| Brown Delhi, May | 8 | 15 | 0 | R. T |

*Teelseed* :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 p. c. Bold White | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| Mimbara | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Kutni J. F. | 49 | 8 | 0 |

*Castorseed* :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras | 35 | 8 | 0 |
| Guzerat | 34 | 8 | 0 |

*Mowraseed* :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 8 | 6 | 0 | B. T. |

*Groundnuts* :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| Small | 48 | 8 | 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,516 | Bales. |
| Wheat | 10,458 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,295 | „ |
| Rape, Rai etc. | 762 | „ |
| Gingelyseed | 18,330 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 120 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 2,413 | „ |
| Castorseed | 676 | „ |
| Rice | 9,067 | „ |
| Myrabollams | 90 | „ |
| Cottonseed | 17,758 | „ |
| Mowraseed | 2,165 | „ |
| Gram | 6,907 | „ |
| Jowar | 846 | „ |
| Maize | 38 | „ |
| Barley | 200 | „ |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. Nov.-Dec. ; London sellers canal unchanged C.I.F. | 37½ |
| F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. Nov.-Dec ; Hull Buyers canal firm C.I.F. | 36⅜—¼ |
| South American. Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; sellers quiet. | 34½—½ |
| Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal Feb.-March ; | |
| South Australian Jan.-Feb. sellers unchanged. | 35⅜ |
| Victorian unchanged Jan.-Feb. sellers. | 35⅜ |
| New South Wales unchanged Jan.-Feb. ; sellers. | 35⅜ |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp sellers canal | 53 ¾ |
| Papeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp sellers canal unchanged | 53½ |
| Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov. Dec. ; Antwerp sellers canal quiet. | 48 ⅛ |
| Linseed, Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. ; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged | 45½ |
| Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. ; nominal | 44—3d. |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. ; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady. | 42 ¼ |
| Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan. ; Hull done firm. | £6-15-6—1s. 6d. |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £68⅜—1⅛ |
| Copper Braziers | £ 85—½ |
| Yellow Metal unchanged | £ 7¼ |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value | 12 |
| Arrivals :—Ariosto | |

SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March quiet. | 12-9¾ 1½ |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Nominal Jan.-March. | 12—¾ |
| German Beet-root 88 % unchanged sellers November. | 9-5½ |
| German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. Very steady not much doing | 9-9¾ |
| E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India unchanged sellers Jan.-March quiet unchanged. | 13-9¾ |
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta unchanged November value | 11–6 |
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay unchanged November value. | 11–4½ |
| ava Sugar very quiet prices unchanged | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. ; sellers easier | 3-2½—¾ |

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow. | 36 |
| Finest Australian Mutton Tallow. | 37–6 |
| General Tone of Tallow Auction firm. | |

### HAT-PIN DAMAGES.

JUDGE'S AWARD TO A WOMAN.

"If a lady chooses to carry in her hat a dangerous implement like a hatpin without a guard and injures someone else with it she is clearly liable for the injury she causes," said Judgee Harington in Wandsworth County Court on Oct. 27. He awarded Mrs. Charlotte Osborne of Barnes, £3 damages against Miss Olive Smith, a typist, of East Sheen, for a hat-pin injury to her cheek while she was getting into an omnibus.

"You agree that a hat-pin is dangerous unless it is protected?" said the judge to Miss Smith.

"Cetainly," was the reply.

And you are wearing an unprotected hatpin now?—Yes.

Why don't you get a guard for it?—I have had dozens but they come off.

Miss Smith's defence was that she was pushed from behind. The judge said it was unnecessary for the plaintiff to prove any other neglicence than the wearing of a hatpin without a guard.

### CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Cash balances are up at the head office of the Bank of Bengal but down at the branches, and the percentage works out at 28-06 against 26-17 last week and 28-36 the week before. The local bank rate still remains at 7 per cent. and this has caused some disappointment for our markets are handicapped very considerably from the monetary stringency now prevailing, and it was thought that a reversion to the recent 6 per cent. might have exercised a steadying influence. On the Bombay side the position as disclosed by last week's council allotment is still in need of support. Signs are not lacking that the financial crisis is gradually extending to Calcutta, and it is believed that one of our most influential Marwari bankers and merchants, who was certainly once our richest citizen, can only be saved from financial collapse by extensive outside support, and this apprehension has considerably increased the nervousness cerated by the general uncertainty of the situation. No business of importance was transacted on change to-day. Government Paper was quoted this morning at Rs. 95-1 the closing price for cash being Rs. 95-2 and for small lots 95-6. In the market for raw jute prices have firmed up wonderfully to Rs. 84 per bale, although mills are non-buyers the gunny market is also very firm with a fair enquiry but there is not much doing. Sellers are sticky and are holding for higher prices f. both hessians and heavy goods. In the Share Market most investments have a downward tendency.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

MARWARI FIRMS HARD HIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The exchange market opened from this morning, on demand being mentioned at 1s. 4⅛d. and telegraphic transfers at 1s. 43-32d.

Before the exchange closed this afternoon, telegraphic transfers were quoted at 1s. 41-16d.

Bills are very scarce. There is a tightness in the money market which is having a serious effect on local industries, the falling prices for raw jute, for sugar and other commodities being undoubtedly due to this stringency holders being handicapped by difficulties of finance.

A bazaar rumour states that three very important firms of Marwari bankers and merchants have been hard hit by the prevailing disorganisation of capital. The Bank of Bengal has, it is said come to their rescue. But if this assistance fails, a crash may ensue, some scores of Indian firms being involved in the catastrophe.

Government paper was sold to-day at Rs. 95-2 and at Rs. 95-4 for the forward position.

The share market is stagnant. Coal shares continued dull and inactive with very little business passing and buyers conspicuous by their absence.

A number of auction sales were held on defautters' account which did not tend to improve the tone of the market.

A small business was reported in jute shares, prices of which were well-maintained In the market for raw jute, buyers are holding off and while Rs. 84 per bale was yesterday's quotation, Rs. 83.8 was mentioned to-day with little or no response, Rs. 82 being the best bid from the purchasing side.

Lower values also the rule in the gunny department.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

On eturn from leave, Colonel J. Dallas, R. E., is poster as Commanding Royal Engineer, Secunderabad Division.

Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Duff, is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Nowshera District.

Lieut.-Colonel Dunsterville, is transferred from the 1st. Division to Jhansi as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer.

Captain Barnes from the Staff College is posted to the Military Works Meerut Division.

Captain A. W. Hepper, R.E., from the office of the Director-General of Military Works is posted to the Mhow Division.

Captain Littledale, 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Bangalore.

Captain Theobald is posted from the Home Establishment to the 92nd Battery.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Montgomery, Staff College, Quetta, is appointed a general staff officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College, Camberby.

Lieutenant D. Finlay, 7th Dragoon Guards is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain Wodroffe from Adjutant, 8th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Leeds, is posted to "V." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Rawalpindi.

Lieut.-Stranack, 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed an officer of a company o fgentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

Major A. W. Swapey, R.A.M.C., has been appointed medical officer in charge of the enteric convalescent depot, Wellington with effect from the 1st November, 1913.

Lieut.-Colonel C. N. C. Wimberley, I.M.S. Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization) 6th (Poona) Division has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization) 9th, (Secunderabad) division with effect from the 1st November, 1913, vice Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Shanahan, R.A.M.C., tour expired.

Major H. O. B. Brownemason, R.A.M.C. has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th (Poona) division with effect from the 1st November, 1913, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. N. C. Wimberley I.M.S., transferred.

Colonel J. Crimmin, I.M.S., has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services Derajat and Bannu Brigades with effect from the 27th October, 1913, vice Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, I.M.S., tranferred.

Colonel P. Hehir, I.M.S., has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services 6th (Poona) division with effect from the 17th October, 1913, vice Surgeon General T. M. Corker, British Service transferred.

# CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

## SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA'S EVIDENCE.

## WHY IS BADLA ENTRY A FORGERY?

### MR. BHAISHANKAR'S DISCOVERY.

### WITNESS'S APPEAL TO THE COURT.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, in chambers, Mr. Justice Davar recorded further evidence in the matter of the Credit Bank of India Limited under Section 162 of the Indian Companies Act.

The Advocate-General called Sir Bhalchandra Krishna as the next witness. Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for him, asked that the witness be protected under section 132 of the Evidence Act, in view of the Advocate-General's statement that he might proceed against the directors either civilly or criminally.

His Lordship took a note that the answers given be deemed as given under compulsion and that the witness be protected under Section 132 of the Evidence Aact with regard to these answers.

The evidence of Sir Bhalchandra was then proceeded with. Witness said: I was appointed a director of the Bank on the 26th December, 1910. I have been a director ever since. From February 1911, I was generally present at the meetings of the directors. I knew I had to acquire 500 shares to qualify myself as a director.

And you did acquire them, did you not?—Jaffer told me he would arrange for the transfer of the necessary 500 shares for me. I did not acquire them by application.

Continuing, witness said: I do not know anything more about the acquisition of shares beyond that Jaffer told me that he would arrange for the transfer of shares. I did not pay for these shares and I have not been asked to. I might have drawn dividends but my memory is not clear on the point.

If you did not pay for these shares, what did you imagine,—did you imagine that some one was making, a present of them to you?—At least I thought so. Jaffer assured me that he would pay for the shares.

Continuing, Sir Bhalchandra said: I had known Jaffer before this for some years. I knew him as a relative of my patients; Rahim was my patient. He was a casual acquaintance of mine. All that I can say regarding the present of these shares is that Jaffer wanted me on the Board and a great deal of pressure was brought on me to join the directorate and unfortunately for myself I yielded.

Pressure by Jaffer?—Yes.

I am a medical practitioner of 29 years standing and knew Dr. D. M. Silva as a medical practitioner. I cannot say whether Dr. Silva was a man of large practice, I thought he was in fair practice. I did not know that he was a man of means. I knew nothing about him except that he was a medical practitioner. I had no reason to inquire about him and I did not inquire. I believe advances were made to Dr. Silva long before I joined the Board but I do not remember if they were made in my time and cannot say so without looking into the books. I would have as a director sanctioned any large loans to Dr. Silva if there was sufficient security. If there was no security, I would not sanction the loans to him without making inquiries. I never made any inquiries about Dr. Silva's financial position. I have learnt subsequently that the liability of the late Dr. Silva to the Bank was about Rs. 76,000; but I have also heard that he has lost heavily in this Bank though I personally do not know how far it is true. If the loans to him were recommended by the manager and the sub-committee as was done in the usual course. I would have no reason to refuse.

DID NOT AGREE AUTOMATICALLY.

I did not agree automatically to everything that the manager and the sub-committee recommended but I confirmed their recommendations after putting questions to them and satisfying **myself that everything** was all right. I made no outside inquiries about Dr. Silva's position. I did not deposit any money in this Bank. As you now show me the dividend warrants signed by me, I will admit that I must have been paid the amounts of those dividends. My only loss in this Bank is the Rs. 20,000 I shall have to pay as a contributory if I am ordered to do so. Beyond that, I have incurred no loss by the failure of this Bank. I want to explain in connection with this, that a man on behalf of Noor Mahomed Joosub, who is I hear adjudicated an insolvent, came to my house about three weeks ago and said I owe Noor Mahomed Rs. 5,000. I said I knew nothing about it and never been informed about it. The man said Noor Mahomed was asked to pay that by Jaffer and he has paid. I said I knew nothing about it. I consider Jaffer has cheated me, that is to say if Jaffer got monies from Noor Mahomed without informing me, he has cheated me. I regarded these shares as having been given to me by Jaffer as a present and that is why I refused to pay. As a citizen of Bombay and as a medical practitioner, I know the prominent members of the Khoja community. I considered Jaffer Joosub and his brothers to be respectable members of the community and I thought they were men living on wealth but I did not believe they were men of overflowing wealth. I thought they were possessed of a lakh or two each. I cannot tell you to what extent I would have trusted them with my monies. It is beyond my comprehension. It was beyond my comprehension at the time of lending. While I was a director and loans were made to Jaffer's brothers, if the manager and the sub-committee recommended the loan to any extent within ten lakhs, I would sanction the same on proper securities. Without security, I would not have sanctioned such a large loan. By securities, I do not mean promissory notes or hundies but I mean shares, jewellery, bonds, titledeeds etc. I was not prepared to advance more than a lakh or two to each of them on bills. I had known the late Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz casually but I do not know his son Hassambhoy. I do not know his nephew Mahomedbhoy Wensey Khairaz. I may have heard of him but I have never made inquiries about him. I never knew one M. C. Dharamsey. I may have heard of him but I do not remember. I never heard of him as a rich man. I have learnt now that the Credit Bank has advanced large sums of money to M. C. Dharamsey. It came as a surprise to me.

DID NOT SLEEP AT MEETINGS.

When you went to the Board's meetings, did you take an intelligent interest in what was happening?—I did not sleep there; I did take an intelligent interest in what was being done.

Generally it took us about half an hour to three-quarters of an hour to transact the business. At the meetings, the Chairman read out to us all that the sub-committee had done and I carefully followed all that he read. Before confirming what the sub-committee had done, I did inquire about the existing indebtedness of borrowers. Whenever we were asked to confirm large amounts, I did make that inquiry. This confirmation was not a formality because if we found that the loans were improperly made, we would have asked the manager to recover them and also warned him and the sub-committee not to advance more. By large loans, I mean a lakh or two and upwards. I knew all along that we were advancing large sums of money to Rahim, Karmally and Noor Mahomed.

You knew Rahim was indebted to the Bank practically the whole time you were a director?—I thought Rahim Joosub and Company were.

I knew one of the items in the balance-sheet is debts due by a director. It did strike me as curious that in every balance-sheet against that item the word "nil" was entered and I made inquiries from the manager, the accountant and the auditor as to whether the balance-sheets were all right, the figures in it were correct and whether the debts shown in them were all right and they assured us that Rahim had paid off all his debts, and that everything stated in the balance-sheet was correct. I then signed the balance-sheets, while considering them I had also asked about bad and doubtful debts. I do not remember what was the period of the bills on which the Bank lent monies to Rahim out I believe they were 90 days' bill. From the minute-book shown to me it appears that I presided at the meeting of the 29th June 1912, and signed the minutes of the proceedings of the 14th June 1912. At our meeting of the 14th June, it appears that we confirmed different loans to the extent of Rs. 34,000 made to Rahim Joosab and Coy., and another. At our meeting of the 29th June, it appears that loans to the aggregate extent of about Rs. 95,000 were made to either Rahim Joosub or Rahim Joosub and Company, and another on bills. At the following meeting held on 27th July, I was present when we passed the balance-sheet for the preceding half year ending 30th June. On that day we were told that loans advanced previously were paid off and no debts were due by any of the directors. There may be similar instances in which loans to Rahim were confirmed just prior to the close of the half year and yet Rahim was not entered in the balance-sheet as a debtor. It does surprise me now that when the Bank closed its doors, Karmally and his son Fazul were indebted to the Bank in the sum of about three lakhs and a half, out of which two lakhs and a half, were on hundies to which they both were parties. If I had realised this, I would not have sanctioned these loans. I would never have give more than a lakh or two on their personal security. It does surprise me to hear that at the time the Bank closed its doors Rahim was indebted to the Bank to the extent of over four lakhs. If I had realised that, I would not have allowed him to draw to that extent. I would not have allowed him to draw more than a lakh on bills.

ASSURRED THAT LOANS WERE RENEWALS.

Whenever these loans were put before us for confirmation, we were assured that that they were renewals and not fresh loans. We confirmed them relying on such assurance. We were given the same assurance with regard to all the three brothers. I am surprised to hear that Noor Mahomed was indebted to the Bank when it closed its doors to the extent of over twelve lakhs. I accept these figures as the Advocate-General gives them to me and all I can say now is that I now find that the manager has cheated us and has also cheated the public. He cheated us by telling us that the bills were renewals. I would have under no circumstances agreed to Noor Mahomed drawing more than a lakh of rupees. It does surprise we to hear that on the 8th July 1911, we confirmed loans to the extent of Rs. 2,40,000 on Noor Mahomed's name on bills and pro-notes, but they must have been confirmed on the distinct assurance of the manager and the sub-committee. The loans were recommended by the manager and the sub-committee and of course we depended on them. I cannot swear, but on that occasion I may have stated to make no more advances. I cannot recollect if I approved of advancing all these monies to Noor Mahomed but I had to confirm the loans that were made. It does startle me to hear that on the 30th June, 1913, we confirmed a loan of Rs. 3,15,000 to Noor Mahomed but I believe I did make a protest at the time. I then said that fromerly the manager was warned and he and the committee have again done it, but that it should not be repeated in future. we confirmed another loan of Rs. 1,40,000, to advance but I said they should not advance more monies in future without proper securities. On the 15th August I again protested at the time of confirming the loan of Rs. 2,50,000 made to Noor Mahomed. This time I was more angry

(*Continued on page 5.*)

# CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

than the last. I said this loan should not have been given and gave them a warning not to do it again.

LIMIT TO RENEWALS TOO.

At the meeting of the 29th August, when we confirmed another loan of Rs. 1,40,000, made to Noor Mahomed, I protested more violently than before. I said no more monies should be advanced and even if these were renewals, there should be a limit to these too. I said there should be no more renewals and the monies should be got in. I protested once again at the following meeting when the loan of one lakh made to Noor Mahomed was confirmed. These protests always continued throughout the time I was a director but when we were assured by the manager that these were shares or securities that would cover the amount. I confirmed the loan. I believe the other members of the Board similarly protested but I cannot remember.

FINANCIALLY SOUND FIRM.

Continuing, witness said: Personally I know nothing about the firm of Hassan Brothers, but I was informed that one of its partners was Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, a wealthy man. I cannot remember who told me that nor do I remember whether that person was connected with the Bank or not. I received the information about the time we began making loans to Hassan Brothers. I was told they did general business but I do not know what that general business was.

His Lordship: Mostly of borrowing monies.

I made inquiries about them and I was assured by the manager that they were financially sound people. I am surprised to hear that their liabilities to the Bank are over five lakhs as follows:—On bills drawn by them and mosty endorsed by Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz, Rs. 2,89,900; on bills drawn by them and endorsed by Noor Mahomed, Rs. 1,50,000; and Rs. 80,000 on overdrafts in Kalbadevie and Mandvi branches. This is the first time I hear that they were so largely indebted to the Bank. I was not aware of that. I knew that they were indebted. I cannot say to what extent I would have trusted them because I knew nothing about their capacity. If I had known that they were no good, I would not have lent such a large sum but I thought that as Dost Mahomed was a partner, there was no harm. I was told they were mostly renewals but I now find that the whole thing is an absolute swindle. I know Dost Mahomed. I never asked him if he was a partner in the firm of Hassan Brothers. I never spoke to him about it nor did he speak to him about that firm.

So far as I know this Bank never made bad or doubtful debts as they were not reported. I know that bad and doubtful debts must be shown in the balance-sheets. When I signed the balance-sheet, I or some other director always asked the manager the accountant and the auditor about the bad or doubtful debts and we were assured that there were none. Among the inquiries we made, we always asked whether Rahim was indebted and whether there were bad and doubtful debts. The manager had told us that suits had to be filed by the Bank for the recovery of some of its debts. Decrees must have been passed in those cases but I do not know that myself. I did not know that some of the debtors were sent to jail in execution of the decrees. I did not know that some of the debtors had become insolvent.

THE BADLA TRANSACTION.

Do you know what a badla transaction is?—It is only after these disclosures that I heard of it. I am not a commercial man and I know nothing about it.

His Lordship: While the Bank was conducting its business, you never heard what a badla transaction was?—No, My Lord, never.

His Lordship: Have you now made an attempt to understand what a badla transaction is?—No, My Lord, never.

His Lordship: Have you now made an attempt to understand what a badla transaction is?—Yes, My Lord, but I can not understand its intricacies.

Were you present at the Board's meeting of the 12th February 1913?—Yes, I was, but I wish to add that the circular circulating the fair minutes of the proceedings of this meeting was never sent to me and it does not bear my initials.

To his Lordship witness said that the procedure about circulating these minutes was that rough minutes were copied on a piece of paper and sent round to us for revising. After that they were copied in the fair book. The fair minute book was never circulated.

The Advocate-General: The clerks say that the practice was to send round the fair minute book.

His Lordship: When the time comes to weigh all that evidence, it will be decided on its merits.

Have you seen the rough and fair minute books relating to this transaction?—Yes, I have.

Now what have you got to say regarding the rough minute book?—I emphatically say this is an interpollation and forgery. I have no doubt about it.

His Lordship: At this time you did not know what a badla transaction was?—No, My Lord. If this resolution was there and the Chairman had read it, it would have at once attracted my notice. I would have first of all asked what it meant and finding that it was wrong and unconstitutional, I would have very strongly protested. I maintain that it is an interpollation and was not there when the fair minutes were read to the Board.

MR. BHAISHANKAR'S DISCOVERY.

What have you got to say about the fair minutes, do you say it is a forgery?—Yes, I say that too is an after insertion because this page has been torn out from the first end of the book and shoved in here. My friend Mr. Bhaishankar, who is assisting me in this inquiry pointed out to me that this book is bound by taking six sheets at a time, the first sheet which ought to be blank is not there, the first part contains only five sheets and here the corresponding page of this sheet is not found and it is therefore that I suggest that this page is taken off from the first batch of the six sheets the original page from this part of the book is torn off and this one inserted here.

His Lordship: This seems to be so and I would like you to consider this Mr. Advocate-General.

ANOTHER OF JAFFER'S PRANKS.

Witness desired to continue his explanation on this subject and on being permitted to do so said: My friend Mr. Bhaishankar has been going through the account books and he has been able to find out that the badla transactions commenced about September, 1912, and had extended to the extent of about 32 lakhs. That time no sanction was obtained from the Board and there is nothing in the minutes about it. It appears that on that occasion Jaffer made a profit which he pocketed. Now that this time he found himself in a hole and he made a loss of about eight lakhs, he inserted this in the book. Mr. Bhaishankar has pointed out to me that up to the date of the liquidation of the Bank, these badla transactions have gone on to the extent of fifteen lakhs of rupees and that too in spite of the solemn promise given to me by Jaffer that neither the Bank nor he had anything to do with the share speculation. As soon as it was brought to my notice that he was speculating, I immediately went to the Bank and obtained this solemn assurance. Before our last meting which was held on the 30th September, very ugly rumours had come to my ears and I and other directors asked Jaffer about the affairs of the Bank and he assured us that nothing was wrong, everything was all right and to corroborate that statement he showed us an entry in the books that Mr. Choonilal of the Specie Bank had deposited Rs. 3,10,000 with the Bank. Even after the closing of the Bank when a meeting was held at my house, the Chairman and I asked him whether the condition of the Bank was good so far as the assets were concerned and whether there was any speculation on his part and he said he had not speculated, that there was nothing wrong and upon that a letter was sent to the press over his signature stating that the Bank had not speculated, that the assets were good and the Bank had made no losses.

Do you say that both sides of this sheet are a forgery?—I say that this page has been interpollated. I will not go further.

His Lordship: Against this theory pointed out to you by Mr. Bhaishankar, is the Advocate-General's theory that on the back of this sheet is Mr. Kazi's signature; is this Mr. Kazi's signature?—That I cannot tell.

The Advocate-General: Mr. Kazi admitted that this is his signature. They may have a better theory but this is not of much use to them. It has a simple answer. This is all I ask to this witness.

AN APPEAL TO THE COURT.

Asked if he wished to say anything further, Sir Bhalchandra said:—With regard to the figures I have taken them as they came from the Advocate-General; I myself have not verified them and my answers in that connection go in subject to verification.

With regard to the Bank, I wish to state that in all the transactions of the Credit Bank the directors and myself more particularly have acted on a guiding principle that the manager and the whole staff were honest until they were proved to be dishonest and acting on that guiding principle we trusted the manager the accountant and the auditor and now to our great surprise and sorrow we find that the whole thing is a swindle and I crave leave to say that the official liquidator and the Court will help us in giving due weight to all these things and bring justice to the door of these people.

His Lordship: Yes, Sir Bhalchandra, I intend to do that.

In answer to His Lordship, Sir Bhalchandra said: I have been a director of many companies and hitherto my relying on the officers of the companies has not proved to be dangerous. I had no monetary transactions with this Bank and excepting dividends and directors' fees, I never made any profits. I had no account in this Bank nor did I recommend any friend or relative of mine for a loan.

This concluded Sir Bhalchandra's evidence.

DR. PATEL'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Gulam Hussein Virji Patel was the next witness called. Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for this witness also, had him protected under Section 132 of the Evidence Act, observing that this was a gentleman who did not know much about the Bank's affairs.

Witness said he was a Khoja and a medical practitioner, practising in his community for the last nine years. Jaffer Joosub was also a Khoja and witness knew him for the last 25 years as he was his school friend. He began to know Jaffer's brothers and relatives since the last nine or ten years. He took them to be people of large means. He married Jaffer's niece in 1904. At that time he believed Jaffer was doing freight business was chartering some steamers. After that the two brothers Jaffer and Rahim started the All India Company. At that time Karmalli was generally in Baroda.

His Lordship. You mean Khan Saheb Karmalli?

The Witness. Yes, my Lord.

Continuing, witness said that at that time Noor Mahomed was trading in Poona with Suleman Abdul Wahed and Coy., as a commissariat contractor.

They were not people of any capital?—I thought both Rahim and Jaffer had a large capital.

How much?—among the four brothers, I thought, they were possessed of four or five or six lakhs.

Continuing witness said at that time they had a bungalow at Bandra and some estate in Baroda. The Bandra property was worth about Rs. 40,000. It was sold subsequently.

Further enquiry was at this stage adjourned.

## LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

RESULTS OF SECOND DAY'S RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

GIANT PONY HANDICAP.—Five furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Lyon's AMALGAM | 1 |
| Sirdar Jewansingh's KINDLY LIGHT | 2 |
| Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAUDE | 3 |
| Mr. Marshall's BERYL | 4 |

Betting.—Six to four Amalgam, threes, Kindly Light; four, Beryl; and tens, Maude.

HANDICAP PONY CHASE.—Two miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Owen and Sackville's MARCONI, 9-2, Mr. Sackville | 1 |

Late Night Fell.—Only two ran.

CALCUTTA PLATE.—Five furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Bassler's EAGLE BIRD, 7-5, Northmore | 1 |
| Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE, 7-1, McGlone | 2 |
| Messrs. Skinner and Asgarali's KHAN, 7-8, Mujeed | 3 |

Betting.—Twos against Vic's Pride, tens, Eagle Bird and Khan.

ARMY CUP.—Seven furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Ridgeway's RAJA BAHADUR, 10-1, Capt. Furnell | 1 |
| Major Holden's DHOL SULTAN, 11-3, Owner | 2 |
| Major Barnard's MONTY, 10-10, Capt. Meynell | 3 |
| Major Holden's MIDDAY, 10-0, Major Winter | 4 |

Betting.—Twos, Monty; threes, Raja Bahadur; Twenties, Dhol Sultan and Midday.

GOOMTEE PLATE.—One and half miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Deares' LADY HONOR, 7-3, Melsom | 1 |
| Mr. Fagan's BONNY SAL, 6-7, Purtoosingh | 2 |
| Mr. Rossco's RUMINANT, 9-8, Trahan | 3 |

Betting.—Two to one on Lady Honor, six to four against Ruminant, and Fours, Bonny Sal.

ARAB HANDICAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's RUMMY, 7-5, Purtoosingh | 1 |
| Mr. Garda's NIZAM MULOOK, 9-7, W. Southall | 2 |
| Capts. Furnell and Bailey's HYDER BEG, 10-1, Capt. Furnell | 3 |

Betting.—Sir to four against Nizam Mulook, sevens, Rummy; and fives, Hyder Beg.

CHUTTER MANZIL PLATE.—One mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ariff's COMMON, 10-0, Crowden | 1 |
| H. H. the Kour Saheb's VIGOUR, 11-9, Ames | 2 |
| Capt. Ross' D. S. O., 11-1, Capt. Meynell | 3 |

Betting.—Evens Common, sevens, D. S. O.; and tens, Vigour.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BOMBAY.

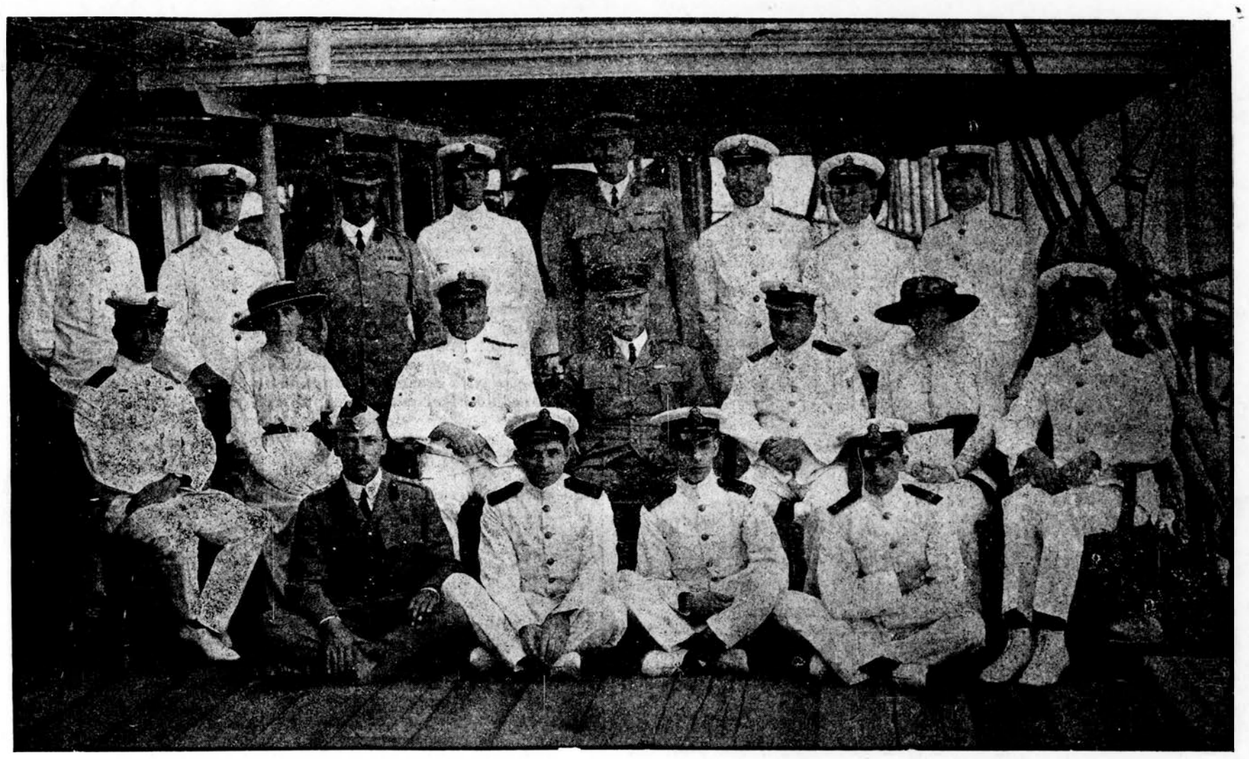

*Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.* *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

H. E. SIR O'MOORE CREAGH AND PARTY ON BOARD THE HARDINGE.

# BANDMANN "LONDONERS."

## BOMBAY'S INTRODUCTION TO RAGTIME.

## STRONG MUSICAL COMPANY.

The Bandmann "Londoners" arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. S. S. Arcadia and as the boat was somewhat late in anchoring the Company has had an exceptionally busy time principally due to the fact that although they had a rehearsal at the Royal Opera House last night their luggage did not arrive from the boat until evening. The Company which is to introduce ragtime into India is an exceptionally strong one. Miss Florence Imeson, who is well-known in London, is the principal lady and Mr. Bobby Roberts is already well-known in Bombay.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday evening saw some of the leading members of the Company and gained some impressions from them of the influence the ragtime Revue has had on the Home public as a form of entertainment.

MISS MARGARET LYNHART.

Miss Margaret Lynhart, who is the principal dancer, started dancing at three years' of age and first appeared on the stage at seven. After appearing as Militza in the "King of Cadonia" she specialised in solo dancing and subsequently took part in "1830" and "Carmen" at the Alhambra years ago. After this she took part in burlesques of famous dancers and other actresses at the Criterion Theatre London. In Bombay she will burlesque Melle Gaby Desby. One of her chief imitations is that of Miss Maud Allan and she also gives representations of Mme Sarah Bernhardt, Melle Yvette Guilbert and Miss Irene Vanburgh. Miss Lynhart, who is pretty and vivacious, even when worrying about her luggage considers the much discussed "tango," a dance which may be performed gracefully or is capable of being made extremely vulgar.

MISS ETHEL BEECH.

Another lady who is full of sprightliness and has a fascinating manner is the sister of Miss Florence Beech, who for several seasons was a favourite with the Bombay theatre going public. Miss Ethel Beech has for the past eight years taken parts as principal boy in the leading provincial towns in the United Kingdom which vouches for her ability as an entertainer. She has specialised in ragtime and played at Home in "Step This Way!" and "Cheer-oh! Ragtime." Her repertoire of songs includes "You're Ma Baby," "On the Mississippe" and "Little Miss U. S. A." Miss Beech's great regret was that she had to leave her little Yorkshire terrier puppy at Home on leaving. She expects to be followed to India shortly by two of her sisters Miss Florence and Miss Gladys Beech. Both ladies are greatly impressed with the beauty and interest of what they have already seen in Bombay.

MR. ERIC LANGHAM.

The Company boasts an able composer of music in Mr. Eric Langham. Mr. Langham started his professional career on the music hall stage, went from that to the legitimate drama and played for two years under Mr. Cyril Maude at the play house, London. He has also had experience in musical comedy, and made his name in musical circles by composing the musical setting to the "New Clown." He became acquainted with Mr. Ernest C. Roles, the "inventor" of "Step this Way!" an innovation of the *revue* species which took London by storm. He joined the Company which played at the Oxford Music Hall and subsequently at the Pavilion, London, and afterwards managed and stage—managed the same production throughout a tour in the provinces. "Step this Way" will be a full night show and has been elaborated and improved on, Mr. Langham having written the incidental music. The latest songs out of London, which Mr. Langham thinks Bombay will at once learn to sing, are being produced and among them are "The Wedding Glide," "My Persian Rose" and an adaptation of the Eastern ballet of that name called "The Sumurun Girl." Mr. Langham was occupied in orchestrating on the boat but found it hard to find any privacy to carry out his work.

The Company will give their opening performance to-morrow night at the Royal Opera House and on Monday and Tuesday next will play at the Empire Theatre, Bombay.

## HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) DRAW WITH B. V. R. CYCLISTS (2)

A very fast and interesting game was played between the Bombay Gymkhana and Cyclists on the Marine Lines ground. Either team would have been very unlucky to lose, and a draw of two goals all was a satisfactory result as they did an equal share of attacking.

Both boasted a very strong pair of backs, Lees and Singleton for the Gymkhana worrying well and hitting correctly if James shines as much he did at football, he and George driving exceptionally hard, with the latter inclined to give "sticks." The Cyclists' halves were the better, Knight and Belton untiring on the wings, but the others have an useful new man in Simmonds, who turns out for the first time here at this game. Cramer at centre with Templeton and Hyde at each side make three very useful and dashing forwards for the former, whereas James in the centre and Simpson and Tranchell on his right were responsible for some clever combination on the Gymkhana side. Not as strongly represented as they should be when all their players are available, the side was a good one and shewing improvement. The Cyclists use their sticks cleverly, and with more play together will be hard to beat.

At the commencement of the game the Gymkhana pressed and James and Simpson very nearly got through. The Cyclists were, however, first to open their account, Templeton scoring with a very good shot. He later gave Cramer a soft chance, but the latter fumbled it.

Crossing over one down, the Gymkhana were hard at it, and after Simpson had forced a corner James equalised. A hot shot by Hyde was well saved and at the other end James nearly capped a good effort. The Cyclists led again when through a mis-kick by the custodian Templeton scored easily. On the very stroke of time a short corner was secured by the Gymkhana, and Simpson hit in. No time remaining even to bully off again, the game resulted as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—2 goals.

B. V. R. Cyclists:—2 goals.

## RACING.

MAYFOWL REPORTED UNSOUND.

News is to hand from Calcutta that the treble winner of the Viceroy's Cup, and therefore the record holder, Mayfowl, is lame, confirmation is wanting from his connections, but it is unfortunate that any doubt should exist as to his soundness. Brogue, Mayfowl and Beckmesser are, on form, the three best stayers in the country. The first will not start and the other two are reported lame. This is all to Gunboat's advantage, but, if true, will take away a great deal of the interest in the race.

## CRICKET.

BIG M. C. C. VICTORY IN S. AFRICA.

The M. C. C. team in South Africa defeated a South-Western districts fifteen at Oudtshoorn by an innings and 60 runs.

# SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

## PARADE OF TROOPS ON MAIDAN.

Yesterday morning the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India arrived in Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge and has thereby reached his last military centre of a tour during which he has been inspecting the troops on the Malabar Coast. His Excellency Field Marshal Sir O'Moore Creagh was accompanied throughout the tour by Lady Creagh and his staff included General Peyton, Military Secretary, with whom was Mrs. Peyton, Major Tate, I.M.S., the Commander-in-Chief's medical adviser, and Capt. Bruce, 33rd Sikhs, who is Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

At about eight o'clock in the morning a Royal Indian Marine launch containing General Gorringe, commanding the Bombay Brigade, Major Brown, Brigade Major and Capt. Milward of the Sherwood Foresters, left for the Hardinge, which anchored off the Apollo Bunder, to meet the Commander-in-Chief, and give him a formal welcome to Bombay. On landing, the Commander-in-Chief was introduced to the three officers Commanding Volunteer Corps in Bombay, Lt.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, Commanding the Light House, Lt.-Colonel A. W. L. Dunlop, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Lt.-Colonel Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Shortly after this the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh, accompanied by their staff, went ashore on the Royal Indian Marine Launch, and proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where a suite of rooms has been engaged for them until they leave Bombay. A large number of white clad Indian Transport sepoys conveyed Their Excellencies' luggage to the hotel, where they alone in their spotless uniforms created an animated scene.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TOUR.

Leaving Lahore about a month ago, the Commander-in-Chief has made a tour of six military stations in the Malabar District which ended at Cannanore. From Lahore he went to Karachi and thence by boat to the Malabar district. The Hardinge left Cannanore and the rest of the tour has been made in the form of a sea voyage. On Wednesday the Hardinge called at Ratnagiri where a short stay was made. After having carried out a thorough inspection of the Indian and British troops stationed in Bombay and at Santa Cruz, Sir O'Moore Creagh and party will leave by a special train for Delhi to night to which will be attached the Commander-in-Chief's special train. His Excellency, as has already been announced, will be succeeded by Sir Beauchamp Duff who will arrive from Home to take over charge early in March next.

THE BOMBAY INSPECTION.

After having rested during the forenoon, subsequent to the fatigue which the worries of landing causes, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied, by General Peyton, his Military Secretary and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Bruce, motored yesterday afternoon to Santa Cruz where he made an inspection of the 95th Russell's Infantry commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lowther. The inspection was not a ceremonial one and there was no formal parade.

This morning at eight o'clock those of the public for whom a military display still has a fascination—and such is usually the case with most of us, even though we try to conceal our enthusiasm to the small boys—will be able to satisfy their taste for pageantry, for the whole of the troops in Bombay, including the various volunteer corps, will form up on the Maidan opposite the Victoria Terminus and will, in order of precedence, march past the Commander-in Chief. The fact that it is mail day will probably interfere to some extent with the strength of the volunteer corps which will include the Bombay Light Horse the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles with possibly detachments of the Railway Volunteer Corps. The regular troops will be composed of the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Sherwood Foresters. The public will be allowed on the Cruickshank Road side of the Maidan and will be kept back by a cordon of troops, while the troops who will form up on the Marine Lines side will march to their right and come round in a semi-circle behind the Saluting Point. The Bombay Light Horse will march, canter and gallop past.

During the afternoon, it is expected that Sir O'Moore Creagh will visit the Bombay Government Dockyard. This sounds strange, and the peace abiding citizen might wonder what a military commander-in-chief has to do with a Dockyard. But to the initiated it is a commonly known fact that the Royal Indian Marine Service comes under Military Jurisdiction, and for this there is every reason for they are essentially a branch of the country's defence intended for the conveyance of troops. After the visit to the Dockyard, which will be a private one, His Excellency will return to the Taj Mahal Hotel until his departure for Delhi in the evening.

ARRIVAL AT DELHI.

DELHI, Nov. 20.

(From our Correspondent.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who is making a tour along the Malabar Coast will arrive in Delhi on the 23rd instant.

He has greatly benefited by the sea voyage and improved in health.

NEW C-IN-C'S STAFF.

Colonel, Scott, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief-elect, has left for England where he will join General Duff. No other appointments have yet been made to his personal staff.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GWYTHER—At the Currency Office, Cawnpore, 2nd Nov., the wife of Cyril E. Gwyther, Indian Finance Dept., of a daughter.
THOMPSON—At Pachmarhi, C.P., 2nd Nov., the wife of Major A. G. Thompson, R.A.M.C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRADBURY—TALBOYS—Nov. 3rd, at St. Stephen's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. A. J. Nibbs, William H. Bradbury, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bradbury, The Manor, Ickford, Oxon, to Edith Minnie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Talboys, Dursley, Gloucester.

DEATHS.

McCORMACK—At Khargpur, 4th Nov., John McCormack, Hd. Gate and Time-keeper, B.-N. R. Workshops, Khargpur, late S. Condr., Commissariat Dept., aged 57 years.
CHAPPELL—At St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on 17th November, 1913, Capt. F. A. Chappell, late of B. I. S. N. Coy., aged 50 years.
CLARKE—On the 20th November, at Baroda Winifred Charlotte, the darling and dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. and the late John Glancey, Bombay. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing mother, sisters and brothers.
SCOTT—On the 20th November, at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, Mary Agnes, wife of A. W. Collins Scott. Deeply regretted by her husband, children and relations.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.
Ceremonial Parade on the Maidan, inspection by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, 8 a.m.
Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 4.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45.
Broach City Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.
Bandmann Londoners "Hullo Ragtime," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Cercle Litteraire: Lecture on "French Administration," followed by Recitations.—Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 22.

Bandmann Londoners, "Step this Way," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Special Evangelist Service at the New Hall, opposite Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"The Blessed Hope."

SUNDAY, November 23.

Special Evangelistic Service at the New Hall, opposite Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"The Next World Kingdom in the Light of Prophecy. The Outcome of the European Struggle."

MONDAY, November 24.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
New Mofussil Company, Ordinary General Meeting 27 Hummum Street, 3-30.
Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio at the Royal Opera House, 9-30.
Bandmann Londoners, "Step this Way," Excelsior Theatre, 9-15.

TUESDAY, November 25.

Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Statutory Meeting Home Street, 5.
Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio at the Opera House, 9-30.
Bandmann Londoners, "Step this Way," Excelsior Theatre, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*
*November* 21, 1913.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

There are indications in the news from South Africa to-day that the strong disapproval of the proceedings of the South African authorities, in attempting to suppress the Passive Resistance Movement, which has been expressed in the English press has made its impression on the Union Government. We were never in any doubt that, once it was realised in England what the operation of the new Immigration Law in South Africa meant, and as soon as the methods adopted in Natal to deal with the Passive Resistance Movement became known, there would be emphatic condemnation of the policy of the Union Government and their methods throughout the English press. Journals of all shades of opinion in London have now united in the strongest criticism of the Act, and of the action of the Union authorities. All have realised the danger to the Empire that is involved in this oppressive and un-British treatment of British subjects. The "Standard" even goes so far as to urge that Asiatics should be put on the same footing as European and American immigrants; the "Daily Mail" appeals for the satisfaction of Indian opinion; the "Daily Express" calls for the intervention of the Imperial Government; the "Daily News" asks that the control of events should be taken from the hands of the Natal irregulars; and "The Times," which pays a well-merited tribute to the public spirit of the Indian community in South Africa, so notably exhibited at two important junctures, suggests that such a step as the sending of an official representative, like Sir James Meston, to negotiate with General Botha and his representatives, is urgent. This accumulated condemnation,—which is in refreshing contrast to the timorous comments of Anglo-Indian journals in this country, which seem to be more concerned lest offence should be caused to the South African Government than anything else,—cannot fail to have its effect in impressing upon the Imperial Government the need for addressing the strongest possible remonstrance to Lord Gladstone.

If Lord Crewe and his colleagues thought that there was no justification for withholding the King's assent to the Immigration Act at the time it was passed, subsequent events, and the strong opinion that they have aroused in India and England, now provide the fullest justification for a warning to the Union Government that the King's veto can still be exercised, and will be exercised, unless General Botha and his colleagues are prepared to offer such concessions as will relieve the situation. How easily this can be done those who recall how moderate are the demands of the Indian leaders can readily recognise. The repeal of the £3 tax, the right of free immigration within the Union, the freedom to come and go for those domiciled in South Africa and their families, the recognition of Indian marriages,—these are the main conditions on which the Indian leaders are prepared to accept the modification of the Act. When one considers all the other disabilities under which Indians in South Africa suffer; that they are treated as undesirable aliens, that they may not sit on benches or go to cinematograph shows, nor travel in the superior class on the railways, one may well be astounded at their moderation, seeing that they have the solemn promise of the Sovereign that they shall enjoy the rights of British citizens. And when we recall the helplessness of Indians in this country to do more than appeal and protest in the face of all this, and the methods that are admittedly being employed in South Africa to crush the mild resistance of their fellow-countrymen,—when all this is recalled it is difficult to be patient with journals which can find nothing better to do than to address lectures on the need for caution and restraint to men who have carried caution and restraint to excess. We are told, in one quarter, that the lengths to which Downing Street should go in impressing its desires on a self-governing Colony raises issues which may involve the integrity of the British Empire. It would be well to remember that the first consideration in this matter is that the integrity of the Empire is threatened by the refusal of the common rights of British citizenship to British subjects and their oppression by a self-governing Colony. If the Imperial Government were unable to protect one class of British subjects from such oppression by another, the integrity of the Empire would cease to be of very much importance or interest to anyone.

As we have said, there are fortunately indications that the Union authorities now realise the necessity of, at least, doing something to mollify opinion in England. The telegrams from South Africa must be accepted with considerable reserve, for it has to be remembered that,—except in the case of private messages from Indians,—the sources of information are not friendly to the Indian cause. The Indian strikers who were supposed to be terrorising Ladysmith, have now, we are told, returned quietly to the mines on receipt of promises that the volunteers and police should be disbanded. Forcible measures are being avoided and there is a general tendency in all the telegrams to convey an impression that the Resisters are weakening and anxious to return to work. As to this we are somewhat sceptical, and shall await further events before we believe that there will be anything like a general return to work without some guarantee on the part of the authorities that the grievances are to be remedied. It is significant to note, however, that "the Government is not disposed to discuss matters till order is restored," and that the Chief Magistrate of Durban has made a sort of condition that the strikers must return to work before the Government will listen to any talk of the repeal of the £3 tax. These are the preliminaries in a strike, or any movement of the character of that now going on in South Africa, which usually precede a settlement. But the Union authorities will make a grave error if they think that any final settlement can be achieved by anything less than the full satisfaction of the moderate demands put forward by Mr. Gandhi, and the release of all those imprisoned. In the meanwhile it would be well if the Imperial Government, which we are told is "gravely concerned," were to relieve anxiety in this country by offering some indication that its concern is taking some practical form.

### NEW DELHI.

In the course of an article on the comparative merits of the Renaissance and Indo-Saracemic styles of architecture for the building of the new Capital, "The Englishman" of Tuesday last expresses the opinion that "in many ways a scheme of design, non-indigenous and emblematic of British rule, would be best fitted to the occasion; but even were it desired to build a characteristically Indian new Delhi, it would be better to leave Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker to work out their own salvation and not weaken them by association with an amateur architect." To this the answer may be made that an architect trained in forms in use in the West, with only a bare academic knowledge of Eastern art, cannot be expected to judge critically between the pure and debased styles of the latter without a little previous study; and therefore to ask Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker to plunge at once into Indo-Saracenic is to ask them to take risks which it is probable they clearly foresee. In the sentence we have quoted above, the Calcutta paper displays an ignorance and prejudice which it is hard to excuse; for the Government is practically committed, after very careful enquiry and consideration, to an Indian style of architecture, as far as may be found convenient, otherwise there would obviously be no meaning in their recent decision to appoint a master craftsman as an adviser to the Delhi Committee in the room of Sir Swinton Jacob, whose presence on the Committee was regarded by the public as an admission that Indian art was to be fostered. Again, to style the Indian designer to be selected as "an amateur architect" is rather like hitting below the belt a man who is not expected to be an architect in the sense that he will be required to supervise buildings under construction, but to give the Committee the benefit of purely Indian ideas with which they cannot claim to be totally familiar. Greater authorities on architecture than "The Englishman," to mention only two, Mr. Oertel and Mr. Lanchester, whose opinions even that paper can hardly have the temerity to disrespect, are entirely in favour of an Indian style of architecture for Delhi, and have publicly declared that Indian architecture was not more costly than the same degree of elaboration in Renaissance work. Admitting, therefore, that Indian art will not be more expensive than Western, and that the master builder or craftsman is not a myth, and that Indian feeling and imagination have to be satisfied,—which they can hardly be with an exotic Western city on the banks of the Jumna,—"The Englishman's" proposal does not admit of a moment's consideration.

## DAY BY DAY.

**The Viceregal Tour.**

The whole of to-day will be spent by His Excellency the Viceroy in inspecting the goldfields in the territories of the Maharaja of Mysore. His Excellency will arrive at Bowringpet early in the morning from Bangalore. Bowringpet is the junction for the line to the Kolar Gold Mines which lie to the east of the line. The principal mines, which are turning out satisfactory quantities of gold and paying handsome royalties to the Mysore Durbar and equally handsome dividends to the English companies controlling them, are the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregam and Nundydroog mines. From Bowringpet His Excellency will motor down to Marikuppum, a distance of ten miles. The arrival at this place will be a public one and the Viceroy will be fittingly received by the members of the Mining Board and Mysore officials. An address of welcome will be presented to His Excellency by the Mining Board. His Excellency will breakfast at the bungalow of Mr. A Gifford, Superintendent, Mysore Gold Mining Co., and afterwards will visit the surface works at the Champion Reef Mine, including the stamp mill, cyanide plant, electrical air compassing engine, process of gold melting, Cauvery transformer station, etc. His Excellency will leave Ooregam at night for Mandapam, on the Madua-Pamban section of the S. I. R., reaching the latter place early in the morning of Saturday.

**Indian Labour and Natal Industries.**

The Ballengeich Colliery, where Indian prisoners are detained under the supervision of a gaol officer, is one of the most important of the Natal collieries, its average output of coal being about 14,000 tons a year. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 Indians employed in the Natal collieries, a small percentage of whom are women who are employed at the picking belts. The Indian vegetable sellers, to whom reference is made in a telegram from Durban to-day, are a large class scattered around the larger towns where they have vegetable gardens and provide the European population with a regular and cheap supply of vegetables. Many of them have farms of their own and also grow fruits of which there is a great variety in Natal. These fruits have earned for Natal the name of the "Garden Colony," and consist of among others, oranges, every variety of limes and lemons, apples, pears, furry quinces, brown medlars, mangoes, leitchies, bananas, pineapples, peaches, apricots, figs, gooseberries, mulberries, cherries, and "avocados,"—purple and green,—said to be the king of salad fruits.

**Brigade Staff Office Staircase.**

The buildings in which the Headquarters offices of the Bombay Brigade are housed stand opposite the Mint, and are a sample of the old buildings in the east quarter of the Fort, which remind one of the days of the "John" Company. On the blank wall of the Brigade office building is to be seen the only instance in the town of that almost obsolete notice "Ancient Lights." Age adds dignity and interest to the structures, but at the same time they have their disadvantages. Under the notice that the building is the Brigade Headquarters, an old wooden staircase in the last stages of disrepair and decay runs up from an open gate to a verandah equally unsafe. Although neither staircase nor verandah is now in use by the authorities, this mode of entrance at once suggests itself to the newcomer, and, after a journey up the stairs at the risk of his life he finds that there is no entrance to the offices from the rickety verandah, as, for the safety of the clerks, the doorways have been closed up. Why the gate at the bottom should be left open to admit the unwary to such a death trap is hard to understand, but such has been the case for some years past. In the interests of public safety the staircase should be removed.

**The Plumage Prohibition Bill.**

As was to be expected, the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Bill introduced into the Commons by Mr. Hobhouse early in August last, is arousing opposition from quarters most interested in the plumage traffic,—the millinery trade and wholesale fancy feather importers. There is already a Committee in London, whose ostensible object is "the economic preservation" of birds, but the Committee does not encourage the "preservation" of the feathered creation on any aesthetic or merciful grounds, but only for the better supply of the trade concerned. This committee endeavours to obtain from all parts of the world reliable evidence as to the existing conditions of bird life and how best to keep the supply of plumage to the trade constant and unfailing. The Committee, thus, does not want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs for the milliner, but the motive of this action is wholly selfish. It is no wonder, therefore, that this Committee of "preservation" should actively take up arms against the Hobhouse Bill. Opposition on a still larger scale is being organised in England, and on October 22nd. last a special meeting of the textile section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held, at which representatives of the trade and some M. P.'s denounced the Bill as a "detestable piece of legislation", "a mad and grandmotherly Bill" and so on. It was unanimously resolved at the meeting that a National Plumage Committee should be constituted to organise opposition to the Bill. It remains to be seen how the Plumage Bill, with which the Government have identified themselves, will fare in the end.

**Bombay Choral Society.**

The concert given by the Bombay Choral Society last night was attended by a very Town Hall, and applauded vigorously the works performed. These were Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," Elgar's "Banner of St. George" and a florid piano solo by Mr. St. Leger. Owing to presure on our space an extended notice of the concert is deferred.

**Plague in the Presidency.**

Mortality returns for the week ending 15th November, 1913, for the various Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency are as under:—Bombay City, 4; Karachi Town and Port, 12; Surat Dt. 7; Thana Dt., 2; East Khandesh Dt., 7; Ahmednagar Dt., 2; Poona Town, 116; other places in Poona Dt., 23; Sholapur Dt., 5; Satara Dt., 127; Kolaba Dt., 16; Belgaum Dt., 141 Dharwar Dt., 264; Bijapur Dt. 198; Kanara Dt., 1; (imported); Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States, 217. Total, 1,142.

## MONGOLIAN PREMIER'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

### THE TSAR'S GOVERNMENT EULOGISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

The Mongolian Premier states that the object of his visit is to express the sincere thanks of reformed Mongolia for the friendship of the Russian Government. The mission will present the Tsar with a letter from the Kutukhtu. It will also investigate important industrial enterprises with a view to strengthening trade relations between Russia and Mongolia.

## DUBLIN STRIKES.

### NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FORCE.

### STRIKERS TO FORM NUCLEUS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Labour leader, Connonly, addressing strikers at Dublin yesterday evening, said anyone intending to join the Transport Workers' Union must be prepared to enrol in the Citizen Army, which was being organised. He said that Captain White, son of the defender of Ladysmith, was prepared to lead, drill and train the army, and that others officers had made similar offers.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the movement is to form an Irish National Volunteer Force, with the object of upholding the authority of the Crown and Government in Ireland.

The paper says Sir Roger Casement is co-operating with Captain White and inviting Nationalist to join the force.

The strikers in Dublin, whom Captain White intends to organise, will be merely the nucleus.

### ENGLISH LABOURITES AGAINST SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The English trade-unionists have decided against a sympathetic strike on behalf of the Dublin strikers, but say they will assist in every other way.

### MR. LARKIN ON THE WARPATH.

TRADE UNION POLICY DENOUNCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Larkin addressed a Socialist demonstration in the Albert Hall yesterday. He made a violent speech in which he denounced capitalists and the Government. The announcement of the trade-union leaders' policy towards the Dublin strikers was hissed.

A body of students trying to rush the hall came into conflict with the police. Several on both sides were injured in the melee.

## SENSATIONAL PARIS DUEL.

### PIERRI LOTI'S CHALLENGER TWICE WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.

The Bulgarian Lieutenant Torcom, who challenged Pierre Loti on account of the latter's alleging that the Bulgarians had committed atrocities in the late war, fought a duel to-day with M. Georges Breitmeyer, who took up the challenge on behalf of M. Loti. There were six bouts. Lieutenant Torcom was twice wounded.

## RUSSIAN PREMIER ON BALKAN DIFFICULTIES.

### ARMENIAN QUESTION EMPHASISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Nov. 20.

Speaking at a reception of journalists, M. Kokovtzeff, the Russian Premier, reaffirmed the optimism with which he anticipated a solution of all the Balkan difficulties. He emphasised the importance of the Armenian question, and the severe trials to which the patience of the Armenians had been subjected. This question would provide difficult and complicated work for European cabinets, although an identity of views on the subject had already been reached, especially between Germany and Russia.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

### TRIBUTE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

Count von Serchtold, in a speech on foreign policy to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, gave a lengthy review of the Balkan war. He said that the new division of the Balkans had not everywhere met the desire of the inhabitants for national freedom, large territories having fallen under foreign-speaking states.

The summary methods of assimilation adopted had caused excitement, and was opposed to quiet development. He paid a tribute to Sir Edward Grey in preserving peace, and said that the decided improvement in Anglo-German relations must be of considerable advantage to Austria. The strictly objective conduct of British foreign policy prevented numerous difficulties between the Powers, without causing serious unpleasantness.

## OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The death is announced of Henry Lucius Dampier, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

# SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

## ALLEGED FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

## STRIKE SAID TO BE COLLAPSING.

### GOVERNMENT AND £3 TAX.

### BRITISH PRESS URGE CONCILIATION.

**The telegrams to hand are more assuring, and the tone of the Chief Magistrate's address to the strikers at Durban regarding the £3 tax is distinctly conciliatory.**

**Mr. Gokhale is determined to press the question for an independent inquiry on the flogging allegations, which he says must not be of a "white-washing" nature.**

**Meanwhile largely attended representative meetings are being convened at nearly all important centres protesting against the treatment meted out to the Indians by the Union Government, and subscriptions are pouring in to alleviate their sufferings.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 20.

The outlook in Natal last night was more favourable. The Government is not disposed to discuss matters till order is restored. The strikers have resumed work, forcible measures being avoided, and leniency shown wherever possible, while every precaution is being taken against emergencies.

### STRIKE SITUATION IN NATAL.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES RETURN TO WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 19.

Numbers of Indians engaged in railway construction and wattle plantations left work yesterday. The railway employees subsequently returned.

### ABATEMENT OF STRIKE.

INDIANS AFRAID OF LOSING THEIR PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 19.

Signs are not wanting that the strike is collapsing. Numbers of Indians have been enquiring about returning to work, fearing that they will lose their places owing to the employment of whites and kaffirs on their work.

### MAGISTRATE AND STRIKERS.

£3 TAX NOT TO BE REPEALED UNLESS STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 19.

The Chief Magistrate, addressing the Indian dock strikers, said they could take it from him that Government would not listen to any talk with regard to the repeal of £3 tax so long as they remained on strike. This is regarded as more or less defining the Government's attitude.

### "CONCILIATORY METHODS ESSENTIAL."

BRITISH PRESS URGE IMMEDIATE AND REASONABLE SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The evening papers contain further editorials on the South African Indians. They urge South Africa to find an immediate and reasonable solution of the Indian problem and hope that statesmanship will be displayed in the face of the vast Imperial interest involved, also in view of increasing restiveness in India. They say conciliatory methods are essential.

### JOHANNESBURG MASS MEETING.

REPEAL OF £3 TAX AND RELEASE OF LEADERS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 19.

A mass meeting of Indians here passed resolutions.—(1) Calling on Government to liberate imprisoned leaders with a view to negotiating with them for settlement; (2) placing on record their indignation that in a British colony, innocent subjects of the Crown should be subjected to assault and flogging in mines and public places at the hands of the Government's white and native officials and calling on Government to institute a searching enquiry into the riots at Ladysmith and (3) declaring that there can be no peace among the Indian population until the £ 3 tax and other grievances have been removed.

### TWO-THIRDS OF CANE CROP CUT

POLICE PROTECTION FOR INDIAN VEGETABLE SELLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 19.

It is understood that Indian market-gardeners will bring in their produce to-morrow on the assurance of police protection.

It is roughly calculated that hitherto two-thirds of the cane crop has been cut.

No trouble is anticipated in the country districts till the next ration day, which is usually Friday. Contingents of European and native police continue to arrive from other provinces. Large numbers of Kaffirs are arriving to replace the Indians.

Indian prisoners detained in the Ballingeich colliery are under the supervision of a goal official. They have given absolutely no trouble since conviction. A magistrate is visiting them frequently.

### MORE ARRESTS.

WORK NOT RESUMED GENERALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 20.

The anticipation that there would be a general resumption of work on the part of the Indians has not been fulfilled. No market produce has arrived. One hundred and eighty Indian harbour employees were arrested this morning on refusing to work.

ALLEGATIONS OF FLOGGING AGAIN DENIED.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 20.

No evidence is forthcoming to corroborate the allegations of cruelty. The body of the coolie who was said to have been flogged has been most carefully examined, and no trace of violence has been discovered. He died of pneumonia. Other allegations of flogging and brutality appear to be equally baseless.

### LORD AMPTHILL'S VIEW.

"DEPLORABLE RESULTS OF MISMANAGEMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Lord Ampthill writes that he has received a telegram from Mr. Ritch stating "I have conclusive evidence of brutal flogging by employers of men captured."

Lord Ampthill at present refrains from comment. He says it is high time that the British public expressed itself on the deplorable results of the mismanagement of

### INDEPENDENT---NOT WHITE-WASHING---ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

SIR MURRAY HAMMICK'S SYMPATHY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

It is understood that the Suggestion for an emergency session of the Imperial Legislative Council has been supported by a large number of non-official memoers. The matter is now before His Excellency for consideration, and it is expected something definite will be announced during the earlier part of next week.

Mr. Gokhale has not received any cable from Natal for over thirty-six hours, and he attached no importance to the semi-official messages which have been cabled out to this country.

As regards the serious charges of flogging against the Boer Government Mr. Gokhale demands an indipendant enquiry into the alligations, not a white-washing enquiry conducted by Boer officials, but one which the leaders of the Unionist Party, such as Members Chaplin and Duncan and independent members like Messrs. Merrimay and Schreiner, will be associated.

Telegram of indignation from all parts of the country are reaching Mr. Gokhale, and subscriptions are pouring in Sir Murray Hammick, the doyen of the Madras Civil Service, in contributing Rs. 75, added.

"Please accept a small token of my real sympathy with the Indians in South Africa. I do hope it may all result in some satisfactory settlement."

Subscriptions have been also received from several rulers of native states. A public meeting will be held in Delhi by the end of this week, and the collection of subscriptions is proceeding.

### BISHOP OF MADRAS SUPPORTS MR. NATESAN'S APPEAL.

A TEMPERATE AND REASONABLE ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The Lord Bishop of Madras has strongly backed Mr. Natesan's appeal to the Anglo-Indian community to help the South African Indian cause. The Bishop concludes as follows:—

"I earnestly hope my countrymen in India will not be misled in this matter by legal sophistries. Indians in South Africa are fighting a hard battle against overwhelming odds on behalf of freedom and justice.

It is possible that they have made mistakes, it is only too probable, that during the course of this bitter struggle, they may be goaded into acts of illegality which we cannot approve, but the responsibility for this must rest mainly upon those who have provoked the conflict by injustice and cruelty.

Looking at the broad issues involved, Indians in Natal deserve the whole-hearted sympathy of every man and woman in India who loves justice and fairplay. I earnestly hope, that the sympathy, which I feel sure, that the large majority of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in this country feel for them in their present sufferings, will find expression in liberal financial aid in their time of need."

### IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NECESSITY OF AN EMERGENCY MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

In view of the grave news reaching India from South Africa a movement has been set on foot by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council to approach His Ecellency the Viceroy to convene an emergency meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to discuss the situation on any date after 5th December the day fixed for His Excellency's arrived. A request to that effect has been conveyed to His Excellency. It is hoped that a large number of non-official members will attend the meeting and take part in the discussion.

### INDIGNATION MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

BURNING OF EFFIGIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

A largely attended open air mass meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held here yesterday evening in connection with the South African situation, the Hon'ble Pundit Motilal Nehru presided and among the speakers were Hon'ble Dr. Sapru, Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Raof and Syed Hyder Mehdi. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation and resentment at the treatment of Indians and urging immediate intervention by the Home Government and the adoption of retaliation by the Indian Government. Speeches were strongly worded and the audience was urged not to rest till the remedy was obtained. Subscriptions were collected and it was announced that fifteen thousand rupees had been remitted already.

At the conclusion effigies of Smuts, Gladstone, Botha and Fisher made of paper and stuffed with fireworks were burnt to the cheering and clapping of the gathering.

Mr. Nehru has given notice of the resolutions in connection with the above to be moved at the next Council meting here.

### BOMBAY LADIES' SYMPATHY.

PROPOSED PROTEST MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of Bombay ladies in connection with the questions raised by the crisis in South Africa was held yesterday afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. There were present a large number of ladies representing the various communities of Bombay, Hindu, Parsee, Mahomedan, Christian, Jain, etc.

The proceedings commenced with the proposal of Mrs. Hill to elect Lady Petit as president of the gathering. The proposal was seconded by Mrs. Dehdustia and supported by Mrs. Pattani. The proposition being unanimously carried Lady Petit occupied the chair amid acclamations. The Persident then called upon Mrs. J. B. Petit to read out the messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting received from Lady Currimbhoy, Mrs. Kshamabai Rao, Mrs. Madgonkar and others.

Lady Petit then rose and addressed the gathering as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Ladies, we meet here to-day, representatives of all sections of the women of Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken to give expression to our feelings of deep sympathy with our sisters in South Africa and profound indignation at the persecution to which the South African Government is subjecting them. The subject has of late been so deeply exercising our minds, that it would be superfluous for me to give the details of the many ways in which they are being harassed. It would be enough for our present purpose to say that the unjust and insulting disabilities, which the Union Government has imposed upon Indian women as well as men resident in South Africa have provoked a movement of Passive Resistance, in which women have taken their place with men and have not been backward to take their share of the sufferings involved in the struggle. Another way in which our countrymen in South Africa seek to force on the Union Government a sense of the cruel wrongs they are inflicting on their faithful subjects is by means of strikes of Indian labourers on the mines and sugar plantations in South Africa. This movement has extended beyond all expectations, and now includes about *thirty thousand* hands. The weapons with which our countrymen have chosen to fight the deep-seated race prejudice and gross selfishness which have inspired the iniquitous Asiatic Acts are acknowledged on all accounts to be perfectly legitimate and constitutional; in fact, a process of self-suffering is the only means which will enable a people, and weak in material but strong in spiritual force, to overcome the oppression practised by a Government which, whatever be its moral state, is much their superior in material strength. But see how the Union Government has elected to crush the Passive Resistance which our countrymen are offering to their harsh laws. No civilized Government has ever been guilty of the barbarities to which the Indians, men and women, are being subjected by the Union Government with a view to break the force of their Passive Resistance; no civilized Government has ever converted its mines into gaols, and mine-owners into gaolers, and consigned the strikers to the tender mercies of their former employers who would thus have the power to mercilessly flog them for the offence of continuing the strike. Recent messages from South Africa convict the Union Government of all these grave charges; and an urgent and immediate cry of protest must rise from every part of this country, from men and women alike, calling upon the Imperial Government, if they have any concern for the honour and welfare of a loyal section of the subjects of the Empire, to put their foot down and prohibit these shameful proceedings. The whole civilized world is horrified at these barbarities, and it behoves the Imperial Government in the interests of the Empire itself, to sternly put a stop to them.

The particular grievance of our sisters in South Africa is of course the marriage difficulty, and touching as it does the honour of the whole Indian womanhood, it is perhaps the most serious of all. The Immigration Act refuses to recognise as valid any marriage according to rites which do not forbid polygamy. All marriages, therefore, performed according to the Non-Christian faith, are to the Union Government, as null and void; and a wife and even an only wife of an Indian who obtains entry into South Africa is not regarded by the Union of South Africa as a wedded wife, and is, therefore, a prohibited immigrant. The issue of such marriages also, it necessarily follows, the Government would consider illegitimate.

The Union Government has hereby sought to perpetrate an insult to the honour of Indian women, which they will never meekly suffer to attach to them; our sisters in South Africa are therefore perfectly right --all honour to them,—to join the Passive Resistance struggle rather than suffer such a grievous indignity. It is our manifest duty here in India to hold meetings everywhere to support our brave sisters and make a supreme effort at collecting funds, which alone will enable them to carry on the struggle.

I now call upon Lady Mehta to move the first resolution.

LADY MEHTA.

Lady Mehta then proposed "That a Committee consisting of the following ladies (with power to add to their number) be formed to organise in Bombay a public meeting of ladies to express sympathy with the sufferings of Indian women in South Africa, to protest against the cruel treatment meted out to them by the Union Government, and also to collect funds for the purpose of alleviating the distress of our suffering sisters in South Africa and of helping the Indian cause in that colony generally." The names of members of the committee are: Lady Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Lady Petit, Lady Mehta, Lady Currimbhoy, Lady Jagmohandas, Dilshad Begum Saheba, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Mrs. Dehdustia, Miss Serenebai M. Kharsetjee and Mrs. J. B. Petit, the last two serving as Secretaries of the Committee. In moving this proposition Lady Mehta said:—

In commending this resolution to your acceptance I do not think I shall be charged with exaggeration when I say that the news which we have received of the cruel treatment to which our fellow countrymen in South Africa have been subjected has sent a thrill of horror and indignation through the heart of every man, woman and child in this city and in the whole of the Presidency. At this time of the day it is not necessary to describe the various reasons and circumstances which have driven loyal and peace-abiding subjects of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of India to resort to the measures of Passive Resistance. It is enough to say that a Conservative statesman like Lord Ampthill, a former Governor of Madras, has openly and loudly proclaimed in the House of Lords that the demands of the Indians in South Africa were moderate and just and the promises given to them were not fulfilled by South African administrators. In the struggle which has ensued it cannot but be a matter of pride to us that the Indian women in that part of the country have joined with fearless courage and enthusiasm, braving all the hardships and tribulations to which such action exposes them. All honour to these brave women for their self-sacrificing and suffering spirit! Who would have believed that Indian women were capable of such heroic conduct, standing shoulder to shoulder with their husbands, fathers and brothers! Really and truly our hearts bleed for them and go out to them in this their hour of harm, pain and suffering. They have had the courage to leave behind them their families and their children, unprotected, unprovided for and starving. It is our duty to go to their help in such a time. If we cannot suffer with them let us at least help them by finding monies to keep them from starvation. Let us call a public meeting, raise subscriptions and forward them without delay. It is a duty which we owe them and I am certain one that we shall loose no time in performing.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai explained the meaning of the resolution in Gujerati.

The resolution which was seconded by Mrs. Lukmani and supported by Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Kishandas Tribhovandas, was then unanimously passed.

The gathering came to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Petit, proposed by Mrs. Suffi C. Tyayabjee and seconded by Mrs. S. Taleyarkhan.

BOMBAY LADIES' MEETING.

A public meeting will be held on the 29th instant to express sympathy with South African Indian women in their troubles and to concert measures to collect subscriptions in their aid.

### AHMEDABAD PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad will be convened to-morrow to express the public sense of indignation at the treatment accorded to the Indian in South Africa and to collect funds for their relief. About Rs. 3,000 have already been subscribed.

# SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

### THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

### "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

### FOURTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

### TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 11,166.

**The "Bombay Chronicle" Fund in aid of the fund for the relief of the distressed Indians in the Transvaal now reaches the handsome total of Rs. 11,166. While the collection of this amount in a few days is very gratifying, and while appreciating the generosity and promptitude of our readers who have hitherto subscribed, we would point out that the struggle may be, as Mr. Gokhale said, only at its beginning, and money may have to be sent to South Africa for a long time yet. At the present critical juncture the need for financial assistance for these brave people in South Africa, who are only fighting for a modicum of their rights as British subjects, is intensely urgent, and we trust that those who have not yet sent their subscriptions through any other channel, will lose no time in forwarding any amount they can afford, no matter whether large or small.**

**All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle" or Bearer (not order). All cheques should be crossed.**

**The following is yesterday's list of subscription.**

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged ... | 10,204 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Fardunji Taraporewala ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Secretary, the Peoples Std. Mills Co. Surat ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Abdoola Allarukhia ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Gentleman ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Amichand Motichand ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. V. F. Zarapore ..... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss D. E. Wacha and Sisters ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. A. A. Khan ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. S. D. Bhedwar ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Manty. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. N. M. Gamarth ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. R. D. Karmarka ..... | 24 | 12 | 0 |
| Mr. Venayak Lanmar Bhave ..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. S. M. Masani ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Raghunath Mukund & Co. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. C. P. Dhuru ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. H. M. Patel ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| M. F. Kaderbhoy ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| D. N. D. K. ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. S. B. Nariman ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. N. H. Setalwad ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| A Parsi ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. B. R. Saini ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. S. R. Dawar ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| S. E. K. ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Molmed Rahimtolla ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor Friends ..... | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr. Byram N. Forbes ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Narsilal P. Dalal ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. P. S. Joshi ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay Tailor ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Three children ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Doosabhai Cooverji Patel ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. V. S. Sohani ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. N. A. Raji ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Josa Mascarnuha ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Sukuram ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ..... | 11,166 | 0 | 0 |

### A CORRECTION.

In yesterday's list there was an error. The following subscriptions should have been shown as having been collected by Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji (first instalment): Miss Hamabai Petit Rs. 5,000; Parsee Lady Rs. 100; Mrs. Framroz Vakil Rs. 30; Miss Jinnah Rs. 50; Mrs. Hiralal Rs. 30; Mrs. S. G. Velinkar Rs. 15; Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji Rs. 50 (first instalment). We regret that the collection of this amount was, by error, not attributed to Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji.

### MR. REDMOND'S OPTIMISM.

HOME RULE AND NO GENERAL ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Birmingham, said the opposition might make up their minds that there would not be a general election and that the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Plural Voting Bills would pass into law in this Parliament.

### MESSRS. KRUPP'S RECORD DIVIDEND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Messrs. Krupps have paid a dividend of 14 per cent. on a capital of nine million sterling, the highest dividend on record.

### GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S AWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20

The Royal Scotish Geographical Society has conferred the Linvingstone Medal on Commander Evans at Edinburgh.

# "NAPOLEON" HUERTA.

## JUSTIFIES DISSOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEXT MOVE.

### TWENTY-TWO WARSHIPS ASSEMBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO, CITY, Nov. 20.

In his message to the Congress President Huerta gives prominence to Napoleon's dictum that the law is not violated when one saves one's fatherland. He does not mention international relations. He proceeds to justify the recent dissolution of the Congress, and concludes by reminding Congressmen that the moment is a solemn one, possibly decisive for the future of the nation. He hopes that Mexicians will soon be united in the task of national reconstruction.

There is much speculation as to President Wilson's next move, as Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been further instructed to remain at his post.

The Japanese cruiser "Idzumo" is now hurrying to Mexico. Already United States, British, French, and German warships are in Mexican waters, totalling twenty-two. It is reported that English people from the Compeche oilworks are crowding into Vera Cruz owing to the threats of the rebels, hence the despatch of British cruisers. The visit of the latter is exciting the keenest interest among the Mexicans as they regard Britain as their friend.

Foreigners are taking active precautions for defence from fear of disturbances.

### CONSCRIPTION IN MEXICO.

MORE MEN THAN THERE ARE RIFLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO, Nov. 19.

President Huerta is preparing a Message to Congress, which will open on Thursday.

**Conscription is going on vigorously. The number of men exceeds the number of available rifles.**

The relaxation of tension is due to the belief that the United States does not intend to take immediate action.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter is informed that two British cruisers left Barbadoes for the Mexican waters to protect British interests.

### U. S. AND INSURGENTS.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Following the demand of the Mexican insurgent leader, General Carranza, that Mr. Hale, President Wilson's unofficial envoy, should produce his credentials, which he was unable to do, dealings between the American Government and the Insurgents have ended.

### BRITISH POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

GRANT OF HIGHER WAGES PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 19.

**Mr. Samuel in reply to a deputation from the postal employees, who demand higher wages, promised increases in cases of certain classes of employees, amounting to one and a quarter millions sterling. The hours of many been are increased by half. hour a day.**

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Samuel warned the postal employees deputation that if the employees went on strike, measures would be taken to render recurrence impossible.

### ANOTHER STEAMER FIRE.

KARACHI-BOUND CARGO VESSEL PUTS BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Messrs. Wilson, Sons and Co.'s steamer Bassano, from Hull for Karachi, with a general cargo, was put in at Falmouth.

An outbreak of fire was discovered in the hold. two hundred miles beyond Falmouth. The Captain deemed it more prudent to put back. Local firemen are helping to extinguish the flames.

seven years.

### THE MARIENBAD REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Marienbad has been refloated.

# DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

## WITNESSES EXAMINED BY COMMITTEE.

## MAIDAN NOT TO BE BUILT UPON.

The Committee appointed by Government in connection with the Development of Bombay assembled yesterday at the Secretariat, Bombay, to examine witnesses. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided, and the following members were also present: The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. G. Wittel; Mr. Kissan; and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. Purushotamdas Thakurdas was the first witness to be examined. In reply to the Chairman, the witness said a direct road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier would be a great convenience. He thought the upper middle classes would migrate to Andheri, Kurla, and other such places. The lower middle classes would prefer to live as near their places of business as possible until communications with the North of the island were improved. Even with improved communications these classes would only shift to the north by degrees, though the upper middle classes might migrate a little quicker. The upper classes would try to stick to localities like the Malabar Hill. The tendency of business places was to go more towards the Bori Bunder side of the Fort, with the result that the rents for business premises in Elphinstone Circle had gone down. He did not think that the business firms would go towards the south side of the Fort.

MAIDANS NOT TO BE BUILT UPON.

The witness was against the maidans in the Fort being built upon for any purpose whatever and he suggested as a layman reclamation from the Church Gate Station to the Wodehouse Bridge. If the Government took up this part of the reclamation scheme and could show that it was far from being an unprofitable concern that some people would have it understood, the investing public might come forward and try other parts of the reclamation scheme. For a co-ordination of the efforts of the various public bodies in Bombay he would like to have a revisory committee appointed, which might serve as a continuation of the present Development Committee, and after three years' experience of its working, Government might invest it with some powers, though existing public bodies, such as the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust would no doubt have something to say about it.

CONNECTING HORNBY AND BALLARD ROADS.

Examined by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the witness said he did not think that a road connecting Hornby and Ballard Roads was necessary for trade purposes, though it would be a convenience from the passengers' point of view. If the cost was not quite prohibitive he would like to have the road. In course of time it was bound to come.

Sir P. Mehta: In course of time anything is bound to come.

RESERVED AREA FOR INDUSTRIES.

Sir Pherozeshah next questioned the witness whether it was feasible to locate industries in a particular area, to which the latter replied in the affirmative.

Which industries would you like to locate in a separate area?—Those in which more than a hundred workmen were employed.

Would it be feasible to locate mills in a separate area?—Yes.

Would you suggest any area for the purpose?—Koorla would be a proper place.

The witness, further questioned, said he was not aware of any difficulty that might arise if they compelled mills to be erected near Koorla. The burden of costs to these mills would no doubt depend upon railway facilities but these would be available in about five years' time.

But till then you would not insist upon mills being erected in that particular separate area?—I would.

Notwithstanding that they would have to suffer from the lack of those facilities and that they would be more costly?—Yes. They would have to suffer in the beginning but I speak also from the citizens' point of view.

Sir P. M. Mehta: I am very glad to know that mill-owners have come to think of themselves as citizens first. That happy state of things has been coming for some time past. (Laughter).

The witness, further questioned by Sir Pherozeshah, said he would from the citizens' point of view, have all the major industries located as far as possible out of the city. He would like the smaller industries also to be out of the city but he would lay down no hard or fast rule there.

RAILWAY SOUTH OF GRANT ROAD.

Questioned by Sir Pherozeshah as regarded the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines south of the Grant Road station, the witness said he was in favour of these lines being retained, because he placed the passengers' convenience above everything else, and this encouraged people to go and live in the suburbs and consequently relieved the congestion in the city.

If you consider that the time may shortly come when local train and tramway service might be superseded by motor buses, would you still have these lines remain there?—Not unless the cost of travelling and the length of the time is reduced.

Sir Pherozeshah drew the witness' attention to the fact that motor buses took less time than the other methods of conveyance mentioned.

E. G. HOSPITAL.

Further examined by Sir Pherozeshah, the witness said if the whole of the Cotton Green area could be available for the educational institutions, he would suggest some other site for the E. G. Hospital if one was available.

Have you heard of there being a strong feeling among the Europeans against the Hospital being erected on the Cotton Green?—I have not heard of it.

Examined by the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola the witness said that he would have new mills located near Koorla though the railway facilities might take about five years in coming?

Do you expect people to go in for new industrial enterprises when you admit that they will suffer from great disabilities through having to go to Koorla?—Yes. They would not think much of these disabilities.

Should people be prevented from choosing the best economic sites and going to more costly places?—For a time the disabilities will be there. Besides I look to the general interests of the city.

The witness further said he would like the Committee he had suggested to report the progress of works in the beginning and latterly to suggest modifications in the schemes, but chiefly to acquaint the public with the progress of work done by the public bodies.

Questioned by the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, the witness said he was not aware of any trade traffic between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier.

Is it not necessary as a second artery between Hornby Road and Frere Road?—Not for trade purposes.

The witness was further examined by the Chairman. He said the tendency of rents was to increase in Hornby Road and to go down in the north-east of the Museum.

MR. E. L. SALE.

Mr. Sale, Collector of Bombay, was the next witness examined. In reply to the Chairman he could not say that the present three main lines of communication between North and South would be sufficient. He was in favour of a roadway to connect Ballard Pier with Hornby Road. It would be chiefly helpful to passenger and carriage traffic. He did not think sufficient allotment had been made on the three mainroads for future development of industries. He thought the North-East was the most likely district for the location of the industries in the future, and that Sion Causeway would be sufficient communication between the two Islands. He thought that the upper classes would move to Mahalaxmi and Worli, especially if the pumping station were removed, the upper middle classes to Matunga, while the lower classes would occupy Byculla, Tardeo, and the near sections. He thought the growth of the business quarters, at present in the Fort, would be East and South. If to the South, the residents at present in occupation of the flats on the Cooperage and other adjacent places would move out to Salsette, Bandra, etc.

With reference to the sites for different public buildings required by the Government, the witness was of opinion that the present open spaces such as the Kennedy Sea Face, the Cooperage, the Oval, etc., should not be utilised. He could not suggest suitable sites of the buildings. If necessary a reclamation scheme might be taken in hand.

To Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, witness said that Worli would only be largely utilised in case the present attempt of the Municipality to take the pumping station deeper into the sea was fruitful. He felt it would be good it it could be removed. It would open up a beautiful residential quarter, and make possible the further extension—to the Mahim Woods. The witness thought that in case the Improvement Trust had no funds for opening up the Mahim Woods, a Town Planning Act would be a more equitable way of opening up Mahim for residential quarters than by the Municipality. He thought that a part of the 170,000 acres released by the removal of the Cotton Green might be built on for the European General Hospital. He had heard no expression of preference for other sites, but he feared it was likely to prove noisy. It would be an undesirable locality for the location of some of the Educational institutes for which Government sought sites. If the B. B. and C. I. Railway line from Grant Road was abandoned, he thought that a site might be utilised to be built in for a Secretariat, but he did not think it would be central. He saw no objection to the building of the Public Works Department on the Cotton Green.

The witness did not think the cost of travel would interfere with the migration to the North. The witness here explained that when he spoke of the Upper Middle Class, he meant men drawing salaries of from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. As compared with Motor Omnibuses, witness was of opinion that the Tramway was cheaper to run than the 'bus. He did not feel that the motor buses would be much used for long distances. He was aware that the tram took a long time to cover distances.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla witness said that if rents continued to rise in the Fort, and the demands for accommodation for offices still increased, and when the present leases of the buildings towards the South were over, offices might be sought in the latter direction. He was aware that the consuls had their offices in the Apollo Bunder Section, and there was nothing to show that it would not grow in that direction.

To the Chairman. Mr. Sale said that what he advocated in the utilisation of the Mahim Woods for residences was an agency which was most rapid and least costly in carrying it out. He said that the Cotton Green would be a noisy site for the Hospital, chiefly because of the tramway. Even if the tramway workshops and that part of the railway necessitated by the Cotton Green were removed, the running of the tramway would yet be a source of noise.

THE HON. MR. M. RAMJI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was the next witness to be examined. Questioned by the Chairman, the witness said that between Sandhurst Road and the road near Parel there should be more east-to-west roads. Also Clarke Road should be continued to the docks and widened. He thought a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Road was necessary. The north-east part of the city from Dadar to Sion was the most suitable for the future location of industries. Mills should not go beyond Sion, for further north it would be too far. He thought that if the wealthy class found it convenient to move they would prefer the sea face between Worli and Mahalaxmi.

You say that if the Worli Pump Groove station were improved, the tendency of migration would be towards the foreshore between Mahim and Worli?—Yes.

The witness further said the poor classes would not move from their present places of residence for a long time to come. The upper middle classes would go to Matunga and the neighbourhood if the travelling facilities were improved. He wanted the suburban train service to be improved. He did not believe in the tramway service. In fact they could travel much faster when they had the horse traction. The present tram cars could not run fast and as he had just mentioned took more time than cars drawn by horses. He thought the tendency of business offices would be to go towards the south of the Fort, where consequently the rents for residential flats would go up.

The witness was then asked to suggest sites for public institutions. He suggested a place in the Improvement Trust Scheme somewhere near the Sandhurst Road for the College of Commerce, the Ladies' College, the Elphinstone Middle School, and the Law School and the Hostel.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola pointed out that the only place in Sandhurst Road scheme big enough to accommodate the educational institutions was the Naoroji Hill.

The Chairman (to the witness): Is that where you would put it?

The witness: No.

The witness further said he would have the Council Hall on the Cooperage. He was, however, strongly against any of the other open spaces in the Fort being built upon. He advocated a site near Chowpatti for the E. G. Hospital. He would have the Government House at Colaba.

Sir Mehta: You had better leave Colaba alone. (Laughter.)

Examined by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the witness said he thought the Wellington Mews should be removed from its present location and the site utilised for a better purpose. It would be desirable to have the Law College near the Elphinstone College in view of the expected improvements in the University Library. The Ladies' College might also be there and the Elphinstone Middle School should be near the heart of the city.

In reply to Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the witness said it should be more compulsory on the mill-owners to provide housing accommodation for fifty per cent. of their workmen.

Do you think the employers of labour are likely to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the recent amendment of the Improvement Trust Act in regard to providing housing accommodation for their workmen?—No. (Laughter.)

You think compulsion is the only way left?—Yes. (Laughter).

The Committee at this stage adjourned till to-day.

## MR. WACHA'S LACK OF FAITH.

### DECLINES TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has addressed the following letter to Mr. S. W. Kissan, Secretary of the Bombay Development Committee:—

Sir,—I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 12th instant, together with its enclosures, intimating that your Committee invites me to give evidence before it on the points mentioned in the Government Resolution No. 1410 of 16th October last. You also intimate that it would be a great convenience if I should submit my views in writing on or before the 30th instant.

In reply I am to say that while I feel thankful to the Committee for its invitation, I am constrained to respectfully decline it. I consider it a pure waste of time and energy, to expound my own views on the development so-called of the Town and Island of Bombay, because I have almost lost faith in Committees appointed by Government. Experience of the past 30 years and more leads me to believe that such Committees generally register the pre-determined resolution Government may have arrived at. No doubt on the present Committee there are a few distinguished citizens who enjoy the highest confidence of the people. But, on the whole, its character, I am constrained to say, is official. The official majority's opinion will of course, weigh with the Government, as it always does, right or wrong.

"A GRAVE ADMINISTRATIVE BLUNDER."

I may here state that when the Government letter of December, 1907, was published it was understood that a Committee would be formed to consider and report on the opinions which would be submitted by the various public bodies and private individuals invited by Government. But no such Committee was appointed which, in some quarters, has been deemed a breach of faith. But whether there was or was not a breach of faith matters little, and I am not going to lay any stress on it. I, however, venture to assert that the proper time for the appointment of the Committee had arisen when the opinions were collected. Those opinions showed a radical difference of views. The resident citizens and their representative bodies, including the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave one set of opinions, while those representating the interests of foreign trade gave another. Between these two sets there was a variety of opinions. A genuinely "representative" Committee, had it been appointed at the time, would have called witnesses, heard their evidence, and endeavoured to reconcile all shades of opinion as far as possible with the view of making a fairly unanimous report on the exact lines on which the development of Bombay might proceed. Unfortunately for the City and its permanent residents, the Government cared not to embrace that right line. It was over-keen on setting aside the opinions elicited more or less, and to formulate its pre-determined line of policy which it eventually laid down in its published Resolution of December 1909. It was a grave administrative blunder. The Committee at the time would have been right and proper, having regard to the gravity of the problem, so far reaching in its effects on the well-being of the City, on the health of the people and the colossal financial burdens entailed on the ratepayers. Practically, the wholesome principle of carrying the people with the Government on such a measure by a well reasoned out policy, based on popular views, was deliberately set aside and a purely autocratic method adopted which, I need not say, speaking for myself, has hardly proved satisfactory to the permanent interests of the resident citizens. Both prudence and administrative statesmanship should have dictated the appointment of a Committee in 1909. But to my great regret that was not the case.

GOVERNMENT'S PRE-DETERMINED POLICY.

What has been the result? We have a kind of haphazard progress, progress here and there, on no defined basis or no defined principles. Such progress is worse than useless, not to say aught of the rate-payers' monies that have been wasted in the bargain. And it is surprising to see the Government *now* inviting people to state what "progress" has been made since 1909 and what are their views as to development! Where is the guarantee that the views they are now invited to express will be regarded? If the public, I mean that large majority which has permanent ties and interests in the city, have, on more than one occasion in the past, been greatly disappointed, not to use a stronger word, and if, after making a show of public investigation, the Government has carried out its own pre-determined policy, is there any reason to doubt that the action of the Government will be different in the present instance? I for one cannot get out of the conviction that the deliberations of the Committee will share the fate of many of its predecessors. I should, however, be agreeably surprised if there were a different ending to the present investigation. Meanwhile, I repeat that for the reasons set forth above I am constrained respectfully to decline the invitation which the courtsey of your Committee has made to me.

## UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST STEAMER.

### CASTE PREJUDICE CAUSES FOUR DEATHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

Acting on a marconigram sent on Monday from Diamond Island by a passenger, reporting deaths from suffocation on board the Aronda, an investigation was made yesterday afternoon by the Port police on arrival of the steamer with the English mails. It appears there was no overcrowding, the vessal carrying only 2,500 passengers which was some 600 less than the number allowed. Four deaths occurred in all, it is said, due to the practice of Brahmin passengers abstaining almost entirely from food during the voyage owing to caste prejudices.

## VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

### VICEROY'S CUP COMPETITION.

RESULTS OF FIRST STAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cr. Sergt R. H. Neemuchwalla, Poona V. R. | 101 |
| Vol. B. C. R. Collins, Simla V. R. | — 101 |
| W. L. I. E. A. Beadle, S. R. V. R. | — 101 |
| Sergt. L. R. Ginnis, Simla V. R. | — 100 |
| 2nd-Lieut. M. S. Gregory, N. W. R. V. R. | — 100 |
| Vol. C. E. M. Conn, U. B. V. R. | — 100 |
| Sergt. G. A. Gover, Bangalore V. R. | — 99 |
| Sergt. J. F. Cook, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 99 |
| Lce.-Corpl. A. Gonsalves, Burma R. V. | — 99 |
| Lce.-Cpl. E. A. Radford, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 98 |
| Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Taylor, B. B. & C. I. R. V. | — 98 |
| W. L. Instr. F. T. Buckley, Bombay V. R. | — 97 |
| Corpl. W. Mooney, B. V. A. | — 97 |
| Vol. R. H. Selkirk, Bombay V. R. | — 96 |
| Vol. J. O'Brien, Bombay V. R. | — 95 |
| S. M. I. W. Siggers, B. V. A. | — 95 |
| Lce.-Corpl. J. R. Niven, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 94 |
| Sergt. Chas. Sidney, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 94 |
| Sergt. A. W. Barker, B. V. A. | — 94 |
| Corpl. G. Clarke, Bombay V. R. | — 94 |
| Lce.-Corpl. V. H. Veevers 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 94 |
| Capt. P. A. Edwards, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 93 |
| Sergt. P. McInnes, B. V. A. | — 93 |
| Vol. W. R. Clarke, Bombay V. A. | — 93 |
| Vol. L. C. Durham, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 93 |
| Vol. C. Rebeiro, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 93 |
| Corpl. G. L. Chard, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 92 |
| Lieut. A. E. Williams, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 92 |
| Corpl. C. G. Holly, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 92 |
| Vol. J. Johnstone, 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 91 |
| Gr. T. Mooney, B. V. A. | — 91 |
| Vol. J. L. Pinto, Bombay V. R. | — 91 |
| Cr. Sergt. Inst. M. Smith 1 G. I. P. R. V. | — 90 |

## TROOPING NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The hired transport Rohilla with the following troops on board left Karachi on 19th November, and is due to arrive at Southampton on the 9th December. "Z" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery officers 1, men 6, women and children 4. Details 1st Class:—Officers 40, ladies 33, children 24. 2nd Class:—Men, 1063, women and children 166.

## BLOCK OF PROMOTION AMONG MADRAS CIVILIANS.

(From our Correspondents.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service in the Madras Presidency owing to heavy block of promotion and proposals for affording them sentative relief is now before the Government of India and it is expected a definite scheme will be sent Home to the Secretary of State for his sanction. Already reliefs have been given to the junior Civil Service men in Upper India and the Central Provinces and it is quite probable that a similar concession will be given to the affected officers in the Madras Presidency.

## QUINQUENNIAL EDUCATION REPORT.

(From Our Correspondents.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Quinquennial Report on Indian Education upon which the Hon. Mr. Sharpe has been engaged is practically ready and is now in the hands of the printers. The final draft has been passed and the report will be published early next year, if not earlier. It is understood that the Report will show the striking progress which education has made in India during the last quinquennium.

# THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

## SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

### DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at the office of the Company Navsari on the 20th November 1913, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David Bart. A large number of shareholders were present Sir Sassoon in moving the adoption of the report said:—

It is a matter of great personal regret to me and, I also believe, to the Shareholders that the Chairman of the Board, Sir Dorabji Tata, cannot preside at this Meeting owing to unavoidable circumstances as he has had to leave for Bangalore in order to be present at the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to the Indian Institute of Science. He has requested me to express to you his great disappointment at missing this opportunity of meeting you, to which he had looked forward with great pleasure.

RESULT OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

When we last met in 1912, you will remember that you were informed that the second Blast Furnace was ready to be blown in at any time since March 1912, but that the Steel Furnaces were not in a sufficiently advanced stage of operation to justify us in putting it into blast earlier than 21st September 1912. I am very glad to state that the second Furnace has been in blast since that date and has been giving even more satisfactory results than the first Blast Furnace.

As regards the Steel Furnaces, the Chairman informed you at the last meeting that they did not begin wells and that the largest monthly output upto that time had not exceeded 1500 tons. I mglad to state that our anticipation as regards production have been realised and that it has shown considerable increase.

The Pig Iron Department may be taken to have worked very well. It would have worked still better, if the department which supply the raw material had worked more satisfactorily than they have done. As it is, the total profit of the Pig Iron Department was Large enough, by itself, if we do not take into calculation the working of the Steel department, to enable the company to declare in this its first year of working a good dividend to the Ordinary Shareholders on the whole existing capital including the capital sunk in steel.

This practically means that the Steel Department has not given us sufficient satisfaction and has been working at a loss. The loss may be put down to several causes. The General Manager attributes it largely to the insufficient supply of bricks owing to bad deliveries by the manufacturers. This it must in justice be said was to due to strikes in Europe—particularly the transport strike which held up shipping for the greater part of the period under review. Further the boom in trade led to a large local demand in Europe and America and therefore postponed deliveries to the East.

To this explanation we must add the difficulty of getting foreign workmen to take root in such place as Sakchi. The result is that many workmen had to be sent away and new once brought out to take their places.

A RIGOROUS GOVERNMENT TEST.

Both these defects are, I hope, not irremediable. As a matter of fact, somewhere near 20,000 tons of finished steel during the year have been placed on the market at our own prices. The Calcutta merchants speak highly of our structural steel, and the rails have had of course to pass a rigorous Government test before being put on the market.

The Steel Department has experienced no difficulty in the matter of demand, nor is it likely to in the current year. Probably the prices this year both of Pig and Steel will be lower than last year, but that is about all. The difficulty therefore is in the quantity of steel manufactured and its cost. The unprofitable cost is partly due of course to insufficient production, and the prduction itself is, as I have told you, now going up. From the middle of July to the end of October, the productiin of the C. H. Steel has averaged 1,200 tons a week, and our standard in 1,500 tons a week as against 1,500 tons a month last year. The quality of steel is being specially looked after. The brick question has been at present solved by obtaining large shipments from Europe and America, and putting them in stock. But for a permanent solution it will be desirable to have silica brick works somewhere near Sakchi, to be independent of foreign deliveries. This question is to be fully examined this cold weather by experts.

The management has tried to solve the second question of recruitment of good men for the steel furnices by deputing the Superintendent of that Department to Germany last summer for the selection of some good men, who have arrived and have now been working for some weeks. But lest there should be any more drifting in the matter of production of steel both in quantity and quality and in bringing down costs so as to ensure profits the Consulting Engineer of the Company, Mr. Perin, who came out to India last cold weather for a very short time has again been invited to spend about 5 months, at the works so as not to leave the ground before a complete and satisfactory solution has been found. You will observe from this that your Board have avoided both the possible extremes of error. They have not given up producing steel merely because of the initial loss which is inevitable in almost all steel works in the word and thy are not sitting quiet till events take a favourable turn and steel becomes profitable. Their policy is to have good and profitable steel and that as soon as possible, and to strive hard to get it. Mr. Perin will also help greatly in putting the supply of raw material on a more favourable basis.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure of your Company including working capital has, as you may have observed, increased during the year. Most of the increase was indeed unavoidable, but could not all be foreseen. The chieft excess has been in the dierction of collieries coke ovens, town plaining and working capital. But you will agree with the Board that it would be a penny wise and pound foolish plicy in wrks of such magnitude and possibilities, to refrain from incurring necessary expenditure which the Consuting Engineers, the Management and the Board consider essential to the efficiency of the works..

It is a matter of congratulation that the Company has found no difficulty so far in raising the required funds to meet this increased capital expenditure, and that the balance of Preference and Deferred shares have been disposed off since 20th June, which will result in a premium of about one lakhs and fifty thousand rupees.

THE DISPOSAL OF PROFIT.

The gross profit at you know is about 12½ lakns. Of this about three lakhs and a half have gone in payment of debenture and other interest. This leaves about 9 lakhs. In addition over a lakh of rupees of money derived from premium on shares was also available for disposal. Of these ten lakhs, nearly three lakns and a half have been tranferred to the wiping out of the cost and expenditure on relinquished collieries and a small sum has been used to write down the preliminary expenses account. Two lakhs nave been carried to the depreciation account, about 70,000 are to be carried forward to next year and the Directors recommend that the balance of about £3,68,555, be appropriated to the payment of Peference dividends, clearing off all arrears. You know that the preference dividends are cmulative.

What, then, is the conclusion that forces itself upon us? While on the one hand, we have to recount a tale of loss in the production of steel, on the other hand, the causes, as far as they could be ascertained, do not by any means seem to be irremeditable. We must all rejoice that the Company's Consulting Engineer, Mr. Perin, who has never entertained any misgivings as to our final success will soon be at Sakchi to personalty watch the operation, to detect the shortcomings and to propose remediable measures; and the Directors confidently hope that his presence and guidance will ensure the realization of all our expectations.

Before concluding his remarks the Chairman told the shareholders that if any of them were desirous of putting questions or asking explanations regarding the Directors' Report they were at liberty to do so. One of the shareholders present asked why that a sum of three lakhs and odd had been transferred to the Relinquished Collieries' Account and thus completely wiped off, instead of some of it being divided among the shareholders as profits. Sir Sassoon David in reply read the opinion given by the Company's legal authorities that the Directors had no authority to declare any profits so long as they had no regular assets still. The same questioner asked:—Why no Gujerati version of the Directors' Report had been published this year, as was done last year. The Chairman assured the questioner that if they wanted it, the Directors would publish one in future.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

Some of the shareholders present wanted to adjourn the consideration of the Report till the Gujerati Report was ready. But the Report was passed by a majority of votes.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. then moved the next resolution to declare a dividend amounting to Rs. 3,68,555-1-6 on Preference Shares for a period of 18 months up to 30th June, 1913. The proposition was passed unanimously.

The third proposition reappointing Sir Sassoon David and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Directors, who retire by rotation, was also passed unanimously.

The meeting dispersed after reappointing Messrs. Ferguson and Co., and Mr. J. A. Dalal as Auditors of the Company and after a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## VICEREGAL LODGE.

### OFFICES REOPEN AT DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov 20

Offices at Viceregal Lodge have reopened at Delhi this week.

Captain Mackenzie, Controller of the Household arrived two days ago.

Mr. J. Scott, Assistant Private Secretary, has reached Delhi and Mr. R. Parsons in charge of the Military Secretary's office, is also in Delhi.

The Hon. Diamond Hardinge is expected about the 23rd instant.

## MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov 20.

Hakim M. Ajmal Khan Hazikul-Mulk forwards a lengthy memorial submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by him as President of the Standing Committee of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference Delhi against the Medical Registration Act (6 of 1912), of the Government of Bombay. Fearing that other provinces may follow Bombay's example the memorialists ask His Excellency's Government to interfere in the matter of the Medical Registration Act in question and thereafter to grant such redress as it may deem advisable. They further state that in order to better the condition of the Vaids and Tibbis the Conference proposes to establish on their responsibility separate medical boards, who may grant diplomas to able Vaids and Tibbis who may come up before them with a view to prove themselves qualified for medical practice.

## CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

Advices from Kashmir state that Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere R. E., of Mysore electric fame, is proceeding to Bengal as Chief Engineer and that Lieut.-Colonel H. A. D. Fraser, R. E., who was associated with the Kashmir Hydro-Electric scheme in the beginning succeeds Colonel Lotbiniee as Chief Engineers at Srinagar.

Lieut.-Colonel Nanton, R.E., as already announced, will relieve Colonel Fraser, R.E., as Deputy Director-General, Military Works Services at Army Headquarters.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### CASE UNDER GAMBLING ACT.

### RULE DISCHARGED.

SORABJI HORMUSJI CHASAN *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

The accused was charged with keeping a common gaming house on 27th April last under sections 4 and 5 of Act IV of 1887, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fort, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who acquitted the accused of the offence of keeping a common gaming house but convicted him of the offence of gaming in a common gaming house and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The facts of the case were fully reported when the rule was issued by Justices Beaman and MacLeod.

The case came on for hearing yesterday before Justices Heaton and Shah. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel discharged the rule. Their Lordships did not think that there was only reasonable doubt that the accused was prejudiced.

Mr. Kaji Kabrudin with Mr. B. F. Dastoor appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader and the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown.

### TRANSFER APPLICATION.

### RULE DISCHARGED.

HIRALAL JIVANRAO RAHATOR AND ANR. *v.* TULSIRAM GAIKWAD.

*(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)*

This was an application under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the transfer of a case which is pending in the Court of the Cantonement Magistrate at Ahmednagar.

The facts of the case are these:—The opponent Doulat Tulsiram Gaikwad lodged a complaint against the petitioners in the Court of the Cantonement Magistrate of Ahmednagar under Sections 500 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code. It was alleged by the complainant that the petitioner No. 1 was the editor and the published of a Magazine called the "Samajadarsha" and that in it he had written and published an article entitled "Navara Bayakoche Ladha." It was alleged by the complainant that the article related to him and contained matter defamatory to his character. The witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined in the Magistrate's Court and charges were framed against both the petitioners. After the charges men framed, the petitioners applied to the High Court for transfer to the case to the Court of any other competent Magistrate and got a rule nisi.

Among other things the petitioners alleged that the alleged defamatory article was written in high flown and indiomatic Marathi of which the trying Magistrate was completely ignorant and that it would not be possible for anyone whose mother tongue was not Marathi to understand the spirit of the article. It was also alleged that the trying Magistrate was the Secretary of the European Gymakhana Club while the complainant was serving there as a clerk and was the immediate subordinate of the Magistrate there and this fact the petitioners alleged created a reasonable application in their mind that they would not have a fair and just trial at the hands of the trying Magistrate. The petitioners also alleged that the complainant had purposely filed this complaint in the Court of the Contonement Magistrate.

After hearing the arguments of counsel for the petitioners, their Lordships held that the petitioners ought to have moved the District Magistrate in the first instance for a transfer and upon that ground discharged the rule.

Mr. Chakranarayan with Mr. Lele appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. S. R. Buckle appeared on behalf of the opponent.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### CO-WIDOWS AT LAW.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

(SUNDRABAI *v.* BHAGUBHAI.)

This was a notice of motion for maintenance and the appointment of a Receiver.

Mr. Jinnah appeared in support of the notice of motion of 12th November, for the plaintiff, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared to show cause against the notice of motion, on behalf of the defendant.

The plaintiff and the defendant are the two widows of one Kisansingh Vithalsigh who died at Nimgaon in Satara District in 1913. He left three immoveable properties in Bombay. The plaintiff filed the present suit against the defendant on 13th Aug. 1913, for administration of the estate of her deceased husband. A notice of motion of 15th August was heard on 5th September, 1913, and the suit was referred to the commissioner for taking accounts. She was informed at that time that half of the net income would be paid to her and counsels endorsement was to that effect; but as there was nothing in the Judge's notes the direction for paying maintenance was not incorporated in the Decretal Order of Reference, when she asked for maintenance from the defendant, she was told that no such order was made hence she brought a notice of motion before his Lordship for maintenance and for the appointment of a Receiver of her husband's estate.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that maintance was not given to his client last time where the same matter was brought on a notice of motion before His Lordship, no express order was was made as to maintenance. The defendant refused to give any maintenance. His client had filed accounts. The estate was mismanaged and he therefore, asked for maintenance and the appointment of a Receiver. The defendant had utilised the estate for her maintainee. If the estate was insolvent then the defendant could not utlise all this from the estate. There were three immoveable properties valued at Rs. 70,000. The defendant valued the estate at Rs. 40,000 and went on drawing from the estate for her maintenance.

Mr. Davar submitted that the estate was insufficient and there were many debts to be paid out of the estate. They, therefore, refused to give any maintenance. After going through the various affidavits, His Lordship ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 30 per month, for maintenance from 1st Nov. 1913, costs to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal.

Solicitors for the defendant Nadirsha and Darasha.

### MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

JAMES GEORGE WILKINSON *v.* CONSUELLO WILKINSON AND SAMUEL STEWART.

This is a suit for divorce filed by the petitioner against his wife on the ground of her adultry with the co-respondent.

The petitioner, a traffic inspector on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and residing at Baroda, states in his petition that on 23rd July 1904, the petitioner and the respondent were awfully married at St. Anne's Church, Byculla. Till 27th March, 1912, both of them lived as husband and wife at Bombay and for a short time latterly at Baroda. They had two boys and four girls as issues of marriage; two girls are at present alive. In February, 1913, the respondent had a daughter named Maurine who died; but the petitioner refuses that it was his child. On 2nd April, 1913, the respondent on the ground that she did not like Baroda, came to Bombay and lived with the co-respondent The respondent has misconducted herself with the co-respondent between 2nd April and the date of this petition. Before that the respondent had misconducted herself, but the petitioner had condoned it.

NO COLLUSION.

There was no collusion between the petitioner and the respondent. The petitioner claims (1) dissolution of marriage (2) custo of his two daughters by marriage and (3) damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000 from the co-respondent.

The respondent in her written statement states that the facts about her marriage etc., are all correct. The allegations about Maurine being not the petitioner's child is untrue. The fact is that the petitioner contracted improper relations with another lady a cousin of the respondent. The latter visited the petitioner's house at Baroda and lived under the same roof as the respondent. Frequent quarrels ensued, which were accompanied by acts of cruelty by the petitioner towards the respondent.

RELATIONS WITH CO-RESPONDENT.

As the petitioner turned the respondent out of the house, she came and stayed with the co-respondent, a great friend of the petitioner at Bombay. In May, last, she returned to her husband at Baroda, but as he refused to allow her in his house, she returned to Bombay and as she had no means, again stayed with the co-respondent. The charge of misconduct quite untrue.

CRUELTY AND DESERTION.

The respondent charges the petitioner with cruelty and desertion without any reasonable excuse. In June 1913, the respondent instituted maintenance proceedings against the petitioner in the Police Court and as the result of that the present proceedings were commenced by the petitioner out of spite.

CORESPONDENT'S CASE.

In his written statement the co-respondent denied that any misconduct had taken place between him and the respondent. The respondent was turned out of the husband's house, she came and stayed at his place. She has no other place to go to. He and the Wilkinsons were very friendly and the respondent used to look after his children, he being a widower. The respondent was still staying at his place, because she had no means and she could not stay in any other place.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Moss appeared for the co-respondent.

Evidence in this case is being taken.

Solicitors:—Payne & Co., for the petitioner; S. P. Pavri, for the respondent; Maneklal and Tyabji, for the co-respondent.

### ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS.

*(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)*

LALA KANAIYALAL *v.* M. CHAGONLAL & Co.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiff calling upon the defendants to show cause why the defendants should not be restrained by an injunction from making selling and using a certain invention of the plaintiff.

The invention of the plaintiff, an infringement of which was complained of, was a padlock of a new patttrn. Its peculiar features were that it was of a circular shape and one half of it was screwed upon the other instead of being fastened with rivets or screws. Another new feature was that the hasp of the lock was held by two bolts one at each end, instead of one bolt, and thus gave greater security. The plaintiff had obtained a patent certificate to protect this invention and he complained that the defendants had infringed his patent rights by manufacturing and selling locks similar to his own.

The defendants denied this. They said that they had sold and manufactured two locks and these were materially different from those of the plaintiff and they had not therefore infringed the plaintiff's patent rights. The defendants were however willing to stop making locks of the pattern and were willing to pay to the plaintiff any loss of profit that the plaintiff may have suffered by virtue of the defendants' action.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Setalvad stated that the defendant had been willing to undertake not to manufacture the locks complained of, pending suit but the plaintiff had vexatiously persisted on bringing the motion.

His Lordship recorded the defendants' undertaking not to manufacture locks of the pattern complained of, till the disposal of the suit.

Costs were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Little & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Kanga and Sayani.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman presidings.

There were 11 cases dealing with 13 prisoners before his Lordship. There were three cases of murder, one of rape, one of theft, one of exposing a newly born child with intent to wholly abandon it, one of theft in a building and dishonestly receiving stolen property, one of murder, attempt to murder hurt and housebreaking by night, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, and one administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit the offence of theft and abetment.

On their pleas being taken only one prisoner pleaded guilty and the rest claimed to be tried. The prisoner who pleaded guilty to the charge of theft in a building and dishonestly receiving stolen property was Sakharam Mahadeo (53). He was charged of stealing some vessels of the value of about Rs. 6. the property of one Sitabai.

His Lordship sentencing the accused said that as he had a record of a series of convictions since 1888. and it was impossible to deal with him in any other way than to sentence him to seven years' imprisonment.

### DESERTING A NEWLY BORN BABE.

### SPINSTER AYAH'S CRIME.

*(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)*

KING-EMPEROR *v.* MARTHA D'SOUZA.

Martha D'Souza (22), an Indian Christian ayah, who was committed by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of exposing a newly born male child with intent to wholly abandon it, was placed before a common jury.

Mr. E. M. Nicholson instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

Mr. Nicholson is putting his case before the gentlemen of the jury, said the facts of the case were very simple. On the night of the 9th of August two friends, named Baboo Hira and Jairam Daji were sitting in an Irani's shop at Frere Road and drinking tea. They saw a woman come from a house on the opposite side of the road and leave a bundle in the middle of the road. Soon after they heard the cries of a baby and they went near the bundle. They opened it and found inside a newly born male child covered over with blood. They called the police who then took charge of the child. The men were not able to recognise the woman as it was then dark, but other evidence would be led to show that the woman who had left the bundle on the road was the accused. Next day the accused was seen by a police sepoy going towards the bazar and he found blood on her feet and clothes. The accused was then examined by a doctor and it was discovered that she had recently given birth to a child. Evidence will also be led to show that the accused was previously known to be pregnant. Council, in conclusion, said that he would prove by evidence that the accused was the mother of the child exposed and was therefore guilty under Section 317 of the I. P. C.

His Lordship: Is she a married woman?

Council: I understand she is not married.

Baboo Hiva and Jairam Daji gave evidence bearing out Mr. Nicholson's opening remarks.

Laxmibai, an ayah, living in the neighbourhood, said that previous to the 8th of August the accused was known to be pregnant.

Mrs. Lomsa Norohna gave evidence that the accused had been in her employ on and before the 8th of August. She never noticed that the girl was pregnant though she looked a little stouter. On the night of the 8th witness had gone to a dance.

The House Surgeon of the Motlabai Hospital, in his evidence said that he examined the accused on the 9th August and found that she had recently given birth to a child. The child was brought to him and he saw no signs of violence on its body. It was suffering from a little exposure.

When asked to make a statement the accused said she had no statement to make.

Further questioned by His Lordship witness said that she did give birth to a child on the night of the 8th August. She had left the child near the Iranis shop through fear and because she was quite bewildered at the incident, being unmarried.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended the accused for mercy.

His Lordship sentencing the accused said that she had been rightly recommended for mercy by the jury and taking into consideration all circumstances he sentenced her to six months' imprisonment.

### HIS EIGHTH OFFENCE.

### GIVEN ONE MORE CHANCE.

*(Before Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)*

KING-EMPEROR *v.* DEOJI MAHADEO.

Deoji Mahadeo (32), and old offender, who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft, was then put before a common jury.

Mr. Vatchha who appeared for the prosecution, said that the accused on the morning of October 3 snatched away a handkerchief in which was tied Rs. 3-14-3 from the pocket of one Tuckaram Daulat who had gone to Carnac Bunder to catch a steamer, while he was getting his ticket clipped. The accused who was detected by a police sepoy, was soon arrested.

After the evidence was gone through the accused made a statement. He said that the charge who concocted against him by a policeman and police "ramoshi." He was like a hunted animal and had been hunted by those people not only in Bombay but in the Konkan. He had undoubtedly committed seven burglaries in the past, but they were all committed at night. He could not have committed this robbery in broad daylight. The charge was a concocted one.

His Lordship sentencing the accused said that the offence was a trivial one. He would like to givt him one more chance. If he took his previous convictions in consideration the accused could be sentenced to seven years' imprisonment if not to transporation for life. After serving his new term the accused had better go to the Konkan and stay there. If he stayed in Bombay he stood the chance of transportation. In sentencing the accused his Lordship did not take into consideration his previous record and considered his offence as a simple one of theft. The accused was sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

### DOWN FALL OF HINDU LAD.

### THREE YEARS JAIL AT THE AGE OF 16

*Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)*

KING-EMPEROR *v* RAMSARUP KALEEDIN.

Ramsarup Kaleedin (16) who was committed by Mr. G. R. Khiraj Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin appeared for the Crown and the accused was undefended. It was alleged that the accused had forced Jari Jayaram, a mere child of eight years, who was living with her adoptive father.

The accused in his defence said that his age was 12 and not 16. He was ignorant of the offence.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions then adjourned till to-day.

## POLICE COURTS.

### CO-TENANTS AT VARIANCE.

### ACCUSED PAYS RS. 10 TO THE "CHRONICLE" FUND.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Abdul Kader Rahimtulla, an estate holder in Bombay, charged A. Hadkinsen, a European weaving master in a mill with insult.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. R. Dubash defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that both the complainant and the accused were residing in the same bungalow at Dadar. The complainant issued some orders to his carpenters to carry out some repairs which were necessary on the ground floor and as this work necessitated a good deal of noise the accused strongly objected to it. The complainant however argued that the alterations were needed and that he could not discontinue the work, whereupon the accused abused him and would have assaulted him had not his (accused's) wife interfered.

The accused admitted having used abusive language but he said he meant it for the carpenters and not the complainant. The accused said he had a severe headache at the time and could not bear the noise and his wife also strongly objected to the same.

On the agreement of both parties the case was compounded in Court, the accused expressing his deep regret for what had occurred and paying Rs. 10 in charity, which sum the complainant declined to accept saying the amount might be forwarded to "The Bombay Chronicle" South African Fund.

### SERVANT ASSAULTS HIS MASTER.

### AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jehangir Framjee Batliboi, the proprietor of Messrs. Batliboi and Company, and residing at Jamshed Hall, Nepean Sea Road, charged his table boy, Antone Barrett with assault on the 5th instant.

Mr. Pereira, pleader, appeared for the complainant Mr. J. F. Batliboi, whilst the accusd was defended by Mr. Maladker pleader.

It appears that on the morning of the 5th instant, Mr. Batliboi scolded the accused for not having prepared his coffee, when the latter, resenting this rebuke, got in a passion and dealt his master three severe blows under his eye, knocking him down. Mr. Batliboi showed marks of injury in Court and a dented pair of spectacles. The accused, Antone Barrett had also filed a cross case of assault and both cases came on for hearing together.

In his defence the accused stated that the complainant had assaulted him the pervious night and would not pay him his wages. Mr. Batliboi denied these allegations and said that the servant had not completed a month's service under him.

The Court found the boy guilty.

Mr. Pereira asked for an exemplary punishment and the accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous impisonment. Mr Batliboi was acquitted in the cross-case.

### A BAD BEGINNING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Baboo Dewjee (10), a "chokra" in the employ of the Army and Navy Stores who was charged with theft to receive four strips and order his detention in the Reformatory for four years, on another charge of theft.

The boy who had no one to look after him was charged with stealing a padlock in one case, and a purse and some other articles in another the property of the Stores.

# VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

## LAYING THE STONE OF ARMY Y. M. C. A.

### A STATUE UNVEILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Hardinge and Sir Hugh and Lady Daly attended a garden party this afternoon at the residence of the Diwan of Mysore and from here motored to lay the foundation-stone of the new Y. M. C. A. Institution for Soldiers. Their Excellencies were received on arrival by General Wapshare and his staff who conducted them to their seats on a dais close to the foundation-stone. There were also present on the dais Sir John and Lady Nixon, the Rev H. Hacking B.A., Mrs. Wapshare, General Money, Mrs. Lawrenson Y. M. C. A., Mr. Callan Y. M. C. A., and His Excellency's personal staff. A guard-of-honour of the 108th Infantry under the command of Captain Waller was drawn up to the south of the entrance drive and received Their Excellencies as they alighted with a royal salute. The proceedings opened with a collect read by the Rev. H. Hacking, the Y M. C. A. Chaplain, after which General Wapshare read the following address to His Excellency:—

Y. M. C. A. ADDRESS.

May it please Your Excellency,—We the Directors and members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bangalore desire to express our gratitude for your presence with us on this auspicious occasion. This evidence of your interest in the work we are doing and planning to do especially for the men of the British Army is most encouraging and strengthens us in our purpose to carry forward the work to a high state of efficiency.

From its small and very simple beginnings in London the Young Men's Christian Association has grown into a great world organisation and has demonstrated among many classes of people in all the civilised countries of the world that its principles and methods meet the needs of those it seeks to serve. The most striking development during the past fifteen years has been the rapid growth of the Association in the Near and Far East, the Philippine Islands and South America. The successes in these lands have almost outstripped the successes in Western countries and we are encouraged to believe that the Association has much to contribute to the upbuilding of the best life of young men during this important period of social, economic, mental and religious reconstruction so manifest in all the Eastern countries. Throughout the world governments have been pleased to manifest their interest in our movement and to extend to it their practical help. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore most generously gave a very desirable site of five acres and graciously laid the corner stone of the splendid new building erected upon it for the Indian Young Men of the city. We are deeply indebted to General Sir John Woon, commanding the Nineth Division and the officers of the Bangalore Brigade for the gift of this very spacious and desirable site of six acres upon which the new Army Branch is to be erected. It has been a most encouraging indication that we are regarded by the Government as co-operating with them in furthering the best interests of their young men.

WORK IN BANGALORE.

It is twelve years since the work of the Association was inaugurated in Bangalore—though we believe much work of lasting value has been accomplished, yet we regard ourselves as emerging only from a stage of experiment. We now enter upon a period in which our plans will be formulated and buildings erected for the equipment of the Association as a permanent institution in the social, physical, mental and moral life of young men in this community. The building, the corner stone of which your Excellency has graciously consented to lay on this occasion is the second we have planned. A third for the civilian young men of the Cantonment will be erected we hope during the next two years and will complete our plans for the building equipment of the Bangalore Association. This building will be the first erected by the Young Men's Christian Association in India in the interests of the British soldier. Among the many classes of young men with whom we carry on our activities the claims of none are more urgent than those of our soldiers. It is therefore our most earnest desire in erecting this building to co-operate with the Government and officers of His Majesty's forces in all things that are for the highest recreative, social, educational and moral life of the men in the service. We would especially seek to emphasize the need of technical education that will prepare the soldier during his service for a life productive citizenship on returning to civil life. There are at the present time many plans with this end in view under discussion but we believe none can be truly successful that does not provide incentive, encouragement and facility for forethought, self-culture and preparation during the leisure hours of a soldier's foreign service. It is the provision of such facilities that will differentiate this institution from all other military institutions in India. We believe that in thus seeking to provide for the best interests of the soldiers of our army we shall secure, the cordial sympathy and practical co-operation of His Majesty's officers and indeed of every loyal citizen of the British Empire.

We desire to further express our gratitude for your kindness on this occasion and subscribe ourselves on behalf of the Directors and military members of the Bangalore Young Men's Christian Association.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

After the Secretary to the Y. M. C. A. had made a statement explaining the aims and objects of the Y. M. C. A. with regard to British soldiers in India and the efforts which were being made by the Association to fit the men at present serving in the army for employment afterwards in civil life.

When the stone had been well and truly laid Sir John Nixon presented His Excellency with the orthodox souvenir a silver trowel.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In reply to the Young Men's Christian Association His Excellency said: "General Wapshare and Ladies and Gentlemen,—The past few years have been a period of great and rapid development in many directions in India. Industrial, commercial, educational and political activities have alike enormously increased but I think you will all agree with me that the growth of the social work of the Young Men's Christian Association during the last six years has been amazing. On every side I hear of the opening out of new fields of labour and service, the erection of new buildings, the planning of more, and the appointment of additional secretaries to cope with the enlarged responsibilities. I think the keynote of the Association is to help young men to help themselves physically, intellectually, and morally and the manner in which its work appears to all broad-minded men without distinction of race or creed has been happily illustrated in Bangalore by the generous support accorded to it by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. I have read with the greatest interest the liberal and sympathetic speech which His Highness delivered when he laid the corner-stone of the new building in the city. I am in full accord with, and cannot improve, on, what His Highness then said as to the general value of the training which such institutions provide. In my capacity therefore of patron of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association in India and Ceylon it affords me particular pleasure to be able to lay the foundation-stone of this the first building to be erected in India by the Association in the interests of the British Soldier. I am specially in sympathy with what has been said in the address as to the desirability of affording opportunities to the soldier while in the army to train himself for the occupations of civil life, and I agree that this is a matter of true imperial interest.

Perhaps some of you read Kipling's ballad "Back to the army again," and remember the lines.

"A man of four an' twenty that 'asn't learned of a trade.

Besides "Reserve" again him 'ed better be never made."

A REPROACH TO THE SYSTEM.

They contain a reproach to our system which every one who has at heart the interest of England and England's soldiers would rejoice to see removed, and we all owe a great debt of gratitude to the Young Men's Christian Association for the experiments they contemplate making in this institution in the direction of giving men technical instruction such as will put them in the way of earning a decent livelihood after they leave the army and I feel confident that full advantage will be taken of such exceptional opportunities. The project has evidently been very carefully prepared. The plans and the general arrangements for the grounds seem to me to be excellent and the institution will I anticipate serve, as I understand it is intended to serve, as a model for similar institutions in other large cantonments in India I have heard a good deal of the work done by Mr. Callan among the troops especially in camp and I feel confident that you have in him a man exceptionally well qualified to give effect to the general scheme of this institution which will with the benefit of his guidance commence its career under the happiest auspices.

I hope and believe that the ceremony which I am now about to perform may be symbolical of a great step forward in making the life of our soldiers more happy and more useful alike for themselves and their country.

I have now great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of this building.

Their Excellencies were then presented with bouquets and proceeded for a drive round the city.

### THE LATE SIR SESHADRI IYER.

### STATUE UNVEILED BY VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 20.

At 11 a.m., to-day His Excellency unveiled the bronze statue of the late Sir K. hadri Iyer, for 18 years' a Dewan of Mysore. The ceremony took place opposite the Seshadri Iyer, for 18 years a Dewan of My-Road. It was an exceptionally well attended function although the weather was exceedingly warm and dusty, Lord Hardinge was received on arrival by the members of the Memorial Committee and Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, as President of that body, read an address to His Excellency touching on the career of the deceased statesman whose memory they sought to perpetuate.

The statue was then formally unveiled amidst spontaneous applause and presentation of flowers concluded one of the most interesting items on His Excellency's Bangalore programme. The Viceroy's reply appealed strongly to everybody who heard it. The erection of this statue has bee for some considerable time materialising but much satisfaction is experienced that the opportunity of Lord Hardinge's visit enabled the Committee to have it so auspiciously unveiled.

### VICEROY'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

### MODIFIED OWING TO RAILWAY BREACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 20.

Owing to floods in the South having breached the Railway arrangements, Their Excellencies' tour to Madura and Tanjore has been modified. His Excellency will carry out the southern tour leaving Bangalore to-night. Her Excellency will remain at Bangalore until the night of the 23rd when Lady Hardinge will leave to rejoin the Viceroy at Jalarpet on the morning of the 24th. Their Excellencies will arrive at Madras at 12-30 p.m. on the 24th.

# LONDON LETTER.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## GLOOMY MARKET.

### SOME FRESH SHOCKS.

### THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

### FAILURE OF NEW ISSUES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

There was a very short period at the commencement of the week when it looked as though some sunshine had come into the London Stock Exchange. But it soon gave place to that gloom that has been settled on markets so long awhile. Money is the dominating influence and the money market has had some fresh shocks, so much so that financiers are adopting a spirit of caution in view of a possible further increase in the Bank of England's standard rate of discount during the current year. The worse blow dealt during the past few days was a report that an engagement for bar gold for New York had been entered into. Then came the announcement of a Treasury Bill issue of three millions; while the fractional reduction of the Bank rate in Berlin, to which I referred last week, was not followed by the easy and active conditions in that centre, that had been looked for. The position of affairs between Mexico and the United States is not regarded with favour, though private advices to leading financial houses are reassuring so far as regards Mexico itself. The influence of statesmen may well be exaggerated, but whatever may be the political and moral virtues of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan there is no question that they are regarded with suspicion by those who represent capital and influence in the Stock markets of the world and thereby encourage the circulation and active employment of money. In the same way the Stock Exchange can never favour a Radical government with Socialistic leanings in England. The artificial conditions behind the show of strength made by the Bourse and the money market of Paris are now fully realised here, a fact that does not tend to cheer our spirits. There are plenty of lesser influences that affect markets, of which our financial troubles in India are not the least considerable.

As I wrote last week the news came through of the appointment by the Government of a commission to enquire into the working of our railways, a fact I was able to announce. After the first shock, the market came to the conclusion that there was not the slightest chance of a scheme for nationalisation being recommended as an immediate policy. Being mostly Conservative, members question the genuineness of the Government in this matter and throw out dark hints of an "electioneering dodge." But then idealism in politics is scarcely to be expected of workers in the Stock markets of Mammon. Apart from this, members of the Stock Exchange are for the most part practical business men and as I mentioned last week, leading opinion in the Home Railway market realises the gigantic nature of such a task as the taking over of our railways, and no party in the State is likely to be in a strong enough position for some time, at any rate. In the meanwhile investment is being recommended in such stocks as Great Westerns, North Westerns and North Easterns, which give yields of five to six per cent. It is well to mention, by the way, that the general decline in prices which took place just as I was penning my letter last week, and was the result of the commission announcement, was the result of deliberate marking down by the dealers, and that scarcely any stock "came out" as a result. This shows that stocks are well held by investors and an absence of speculative element.

#### RISE IN CONSOLS.

We are thankful for small mercies now-a-days, and it is quite pleasant to be able to chronicle a rise in the price of Consols during the early part of the week. It was not to much extent, but it cheered the market and meant "a muckle to him, puir fellow" as the Scotch lady said of the decapitated Duke of Argyll's head. Other gilt-edge securities were a dull market, and idle weakness characterised Yankee railways. These latter were entirely influenced by New York where dealers seem depressed for reasons I have given at the beginning of this letter. Canadian Pacifics have shared in the weakness although, of course, still many dollars above the quotation to which they fell some weeks ago. Selling from Berlin has ceased, and though there appears to have been much exaggeration regarding the extent of the selling by Montreal a week ago, there is undoubtedly quiet liquidation from that quarter. Otherwise news regarding the company is highly favourable. Crop news has been excellent and the September statement was up to expectations, while Sir Thomas Shaughnessey has made further optimistic statements entirely confirming the satisfactory announcements previously made. Trunk issues have had an indifferent time chiefly owing to hints of higher wages and other working expenses made at the meeting. A telephone message from the Stock Exchange this (Friday) afternoon tells me of a collapse to-day in Mexican Railways on the belief that President Wilson will interfere in the intestine quarrels of that country. Two days ago the ordinary stock "made up" at 38, the quotation is now 34, in the same time Mexican First Reference have fallen from 127½ to 114 and the seconds from 74 to 63. These are really serious falls.

#### THE MEXICAN POSITION.

It is well to understand the seriousness of the Mexican position from the point of view of international commerce. An idea can be gathered by taking one important industry alone, that of Petroleum. The position of supply and demand in the petroleum market is very serious and Mexico is to a very great extent the cornerstone of the situation. At present the United States produces about two-thirds of the petroleum of the world. The supply of the United States showed some improvement last, but Russia, which is responsible for about one-fifth of the world's supply, shews a tendency to fall off. Now, at the present time, everything points to the world's supply falling short of the demand unless some fresh and important fields of production are tapped, and it is even said that in their eagerness to obtain as many concessions as possible the big oil interests of America are financing the revolution in Mexico. Hence there is much more in the attitude of President Wilson than appears to the superficial observer; and also much in the negotiations between Sir Edward Grey and the United States. For is not our own Lord Cowdray the chief rival to the American group? The mere consideration of a commercial complication such as this, points to the impossibility of a business power like England being able to accept the Munro doctrine in actual practice.

#### MINING MARKETS DEAD.

Mining markets have been practically a dead letter since last I wrote. Even Chartereds and Rhodesian land shares have been idle. But there can be no question that a movement is bound to come in these last in view of the very determined policy of the Chartered Company. Without any suggestion of "puffing" the authorities have flooded the press with statements as to the true position and prospects of the grazing industry in Southern Rhodesia, and as soon as Sir Starr Jameson, who is now on his way, arrives in South Africa, the movement and interest is bound to become more pronounced. Undoubtedly people must soon realise that the price per acre will now advance steadily. The Liebig Company must have done an excellent stroke of business, as their property is now probably worth twice the sum they have paid for it. Those journals that are talking so glibly of "assisted" emigration are, however, beside the mark. I pointed out last week that Rhodesia, at present anyhow, is scarcely the country for "assisted" emigrants. The native can do all the herding and housework that is wanted, white labour not being required. Apart from rich corporations like the Liebig Company, what are wanted are young men with sums of money ranging from one to two thousand pounds. Their land movement in Rhodesia will directly affect such shares as Transvaal and Rhodesian estates, Mashonaland agencies and Farna lands of Rhodesia.

The Rand group of South African shares have been neglected during the week, while most other mining descriptions have been idle. An exception must be made of copper shares which have received attention. Rio Tintos and Mount Elliotts, the latter thanks to labour troubles, have been rather a weak element of the market; but as readers know I am in favour of the purchase of most respectable copper shares. Statistics of the world's supply and demand of copper are undoubtedly in favour of the "bulls," and are likely to become more so in the near future.

#### THE RUBBER MARKET.

The seriousness of the position in the rubber market has not grown less marked during the past week or two I had not space last week to mention the meeting of interested parties that took place at the Cannon Street Hotel. Prices both on the Stock Exchange and in Mark Lane were quoted up in the hope that something satisfactory would be arrived at. There were level-headed persons, however, who foresaw that little could be expected of the gathering. As a matter of fact it was not redeemed by a single original suggestion. On the contrary a good many cross words passed between those present, and much disappointment resulted in the share market. The only thing certain is that the original idea of saving the situation by the creation of a Central Selling Agency is to use a slang phrase "knocked on the head." However it may form the basis on which a practical scheme may yet be formed. Selling by sealed tender is a suggestion put forward by certain parties who ought to know what they are talking about. In the meanwhile there is no question that many companies are feeling the money-pinch badly and that several will have to go under before many more months have passed.

Referring to the failure of many new issues attention may be drawn to the fact that has had much influence, but does not seem to have struck writers of financial articles. In any case they do not seem to have brought it to the notice of their readers. The failure of one or two of the earlier issues this year being followed by a fall in the market quotation, it was not long before some of the shrewder members of the investing public rose to the fact that, if they refrained from applying for the stock in the first instance, they stood an excellent chance of obtaining what they wanted at a far cheaper price a few days later. This fact accounts for the manner in which, in some cases at any rate, the underwriters did not have to wait long before they were relieved of their liabilities. This policy on the part of investors is fortunately only possible during times like the present when applications would not be on a large scale in any case.

#### HOPE BROTHERS.

There are few English-speaking people in any part of the world who do not know the outfitting firm of Hope Brothers, Limited. For the last six years the history of the Company has been one of steady progress, and last year was no exception to the rule. The financial year ended on August 30th last and during the twelve months under review the profits were £61,199 as compared with £60,724 for the year ended August 30th, 1912. Nor is the report less satisfactory when other details and figures are examined. Not only has the Company been able to maintain its distribution of 6 per cent on the ordinary capital, but is increasing its transfer to the leasehold sinking fund and is setting aside £500 as a nucleus of a benevolent fund for the benefit of its employees. Hope Brothers was converted into a company thirteen years ago and previous to 1906 it experienced some period of bad trade. This is still reflected in the figures of the Balance Sheet though it must be confessed that recuperation has been most creditable. With the addition from last year's profits the reserve fund amounts to £50,000, which does not represent much of an annual contribution from a company capitalised at £600,000. On the other hand out of total assets of £733,959 goodwill stands at the high figure of £2,75,073. The directors recognise that this is too high a figure and have made some amends on the other side of the Balance Sheet. The one-pound cumulative preference shares of Hope Brothers stand at par and are worth considering as a half per cent investment. The ordinary are just over ¾ and yield nearly seven and a half per cent on the basis of the last dividend announcement.

#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The last few months have been characterised in the Lancashire cotton industry by some decline. As a result reports were current in Manchester during the week that the Masters' Spinners' Federation had discussed the question of organised short time. They fear over-supply since the settlement of recent disputes, seeing that such settlements have meant the resumption of work by over a million spindles. The general opinion is however that the time is not ripe for such an action. When it does come, it will be confined to mills engaged in American cotton.

## RAINFALL IN OCTOBER.

The following general report on the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency during October 1913 is published by the Agricultural Department:—

*Deccan.*—The total fall of the month was generally in defect of the average except at four stations in Poona and two each in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara where it was slightly in excess. Khandesh practically received no rain. The deficiency noticed last month was partly made up and the fall benefitted and improved to some extent the standing khariff crops which had survived the drought. The harvesting of kharif crops is generally in progress. Cotton picking continues in the four northern districts. Estimated outturn of these crops is generally good in the west and in the three northern districts; elsewhere it is fair except in Sholapur and in the eastern portion of Satara where they have almost withered or yielded very poorly. The sowing of rabi crops is nearing completion and the seedlings are at present doing well except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur where damage by grass-hoppers or insects has been reported. More rain is needed to push young rabi crops on to maturity especially in the eastern tracts. Fodder and water-supply generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

*Karnatak.*—Rain during the month was slightly over the average at two stations in Belgaum, six in Bijiapur and four in Dharwar; elsewhere below it particularly in the west of Belgaum and east of Dharwar. The fall was generally sufficient and beneficial to the standing kharif crops which have improved. It was also useful for rabi sowing which is rapidly in progress and the seedlings are in good condition but more rain is required for their proper development. Cotton sowing has been completed and the crop is faring well for the present. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

*Konkan.*—Month's total rain was generally in excess of the usual fall, the excess being specially marked on the Kanara coast where unusually heavy rain was received. The fall was injurious to the crops in below ghat talukas in Kanara; elsewhere it has useful to the standing late crops which are in good condition. The harvesting of early crops is in full swing and that of late ones commenced. Estimated outturn generally good. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition.

*Gujarat.*—Light rain was received at a few stations in Surat in the south and in Ahmedabad in the north; practically none in the other districts. The harvesting of kharif crops is rapidly in progress. They are estimated to yield a good outturn generally. Sowing of rabi crops continues and the standing crops are in good condition except in places in the three southern districts where they are damaged either by grass-hoppers or rats. Cotton crop thriving. Supply of fodder and water abundant. Agricultural stock healthy.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

### GOVERNMENT REPORT.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various districts of the Bombay Presidency was published in Thursday's "Government Gazette"—

The standing crops were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur; were damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, by insects in parts of Broach, Nasik, Poona and Bijapur and by blight in parts of Bijapur. They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops continue. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Supply of drinking water was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Prices are high but are fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

| | Percentage below normal. |
|---|---|
| Sind | 11 to 40 |
| Gujarat | 14 to 38 |
| Konkan | 27 to 31 |
| Deccan | 19 to 44 |
| Karnatak | 23 to 44 |

## GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments in the Government Law School:—

Mr. B. N. Nang, Bar.-at-Law, to be Principal with effect from the date of his ceasing to act as Administrator-General.

Mr. B. N. Lang, Bar.-at-Law, to be Prin- to be Professor, Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law reverting.

Mr. Kaikobad Bhikhaji Dastur, Bat.-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, with effect from 1st December 1913.

# VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

## BREEZE IN CORPORATION OVER ADDRESS.

### PRESENTATION TO LADY HARDINGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

An interesting debate took place last evening at the Calcutta Corporation meeting when a motion to present an address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy came up for consideration. The Chairman said they knew that the Viceroy would be visiting Calcutta on the 23rd December next and of course, this was his first visit to them since the transfer of the capital. Some members had questioned whether it was right to give an address as they had not given any Viceroy an address on a visit except when he first came out from England. However the Chairman thought that their position was different now because formerly the Viceroy came to his Capital whereas now he was coming as a visitor. He moved that an address of welcome be presented by the Corporation of Calcutta to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December next and that a special committee consisting of eight Commissioners and the Chairman be appointed to draw up the address.

Nawab Serajul Islam seconded the motion.

Babu Bepin Chunder Mullick deeply regretted having to oppose the motion. There was no necessity for the presentation of an address now because they presented an address to the Viceroy when he arrived in Calcutta and their usual practice was to present an address when he arrived in Calcutta and also when he departed from Calcutta. The present Viceroy had received an address and no necessity had arisen for the presentation of another address on the occasion of his temporary visit.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne said that he would like to know what the procedure was in these cases. Of couse he quite understood that they were now situated in the same position as Bombay or Madras. When the Viceroy arrived at Bombay he had always got an address from the city of Bombay.

#### "TOO SOON FOR A TITLE."

He was not aware when the Viceroy visited Bombay during his term of office he would be presented with an address though naturally he would receive one when he left India. This was what he might call an "irtermediate address" if he might use railway parlance. He was not going to veto an address to the powers that be but in that case they should always give an address to their Governor, Lord Carmichael whenever he came down from Darjeeling to Calcutta.

I think it is too soon for you, Sir, to have a title to your name.

The Chairman:—I don't think there is any necessity to bring in any personal allusion.

Mr. Tremearne:—I only mentioned it that this motion might fitly have come from one of the Municipal Commissioners.

Continuing Mr. Tremearne said that if they were to give an address and spend Rs. 1,000 he would certainly oppose spending the money on a casket. One of the most ridiculous things in the world was the giving of caskets which when melted down did not fetch anything like the price paid for them. Lord Curzon, he was told, had all the caskets presented to him, melted down and so also did His late Majesty. Personally he would couple with the presentation of an address the presentation of a piece of jewellery to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge for her courage on a certain lamentable occasion.

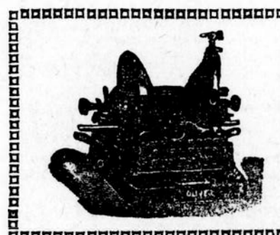
After some further discussion the Chairman's motion was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Tremearne the following resolution was adopted:—

That a sum of Rs. 1,000 be spent in the purchase of a suitable piece of jewellery for presentation to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge as a humble tribute of respect to her.

## EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule should be substituted for rule, 6, Chapter I, of the Grant-in-aid Code, published in Government Notification No. 261, dated the 11th Feburary 1911:—

"6. Normally the grant paid in any year is the grant for that year, and is calculated upon the receipts and expenditure of the preceding year. But if a school has been established to meet an urgent demand or under peculiar difficulties, temporary grants may be awarded and assessed upon the expenditure of the current year. Such grants shall not exceed one-half of the actual cost of the teaching staff, and shall be payable monthly, quarterly or half-yearly as may be required. As soon as the permanent character of the school is established to the satisfaction of the Educational Inspector, it shall be made subject to the ordinary rules."

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October 30th, 1913.

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## UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH.

### PROSPECTS IN BOMBAY.

Dr. N. N. Meldrum of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, delivered on last Saturday a lecture on "University Research" under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood of Bombay, in the course of which he said:—

In discussing the connection between the university and research, I want first to consider whether after all a university is the place for research, to consider next what are the prospects of research in Indian Universities and particularly in Bombay.

With regard to the first question, my own conviction is that a university is the natural place for research. But I must not assume that every one will agree with me—there have been men, men of great natural talent and cultivation of mind and experience of university affairs who after long deliberation on the nature of a university, came to the conclusion that it was a place for teaching and not for research.

PLACE FOR LEARNING.

The principle, that a university is a place for all kinds of learning, can be defended on two grounds, the first philosophical the second at the ground of experience. Philosophically, the principle depends on this, that the subject matter of all branches of knowledge whatever is simply matter and mind taken together, the external world together with the internal world, the physical universe along with the minds that experience it. Nevertheless, the subject being too vast knowledge is divided up into parts, and as these deal, each of them, with only an aspect of the whole, none of them is complete by itself. It is only when all branches of learning are represented in a university that the idea of knowledge as a whole is realised. The university is then an image, a pale shadow of the universe—a kind of microcosm. Incidentally I may point out that however difficult it may be actually to establish such a university, complete according to Newnan's conception, yet it is a good thing to have his design in view, and to compare with it the institutions we actually have, so as to see where they fulfill the design, and where they come short of it.

Also experience justifies Newnan's conception of knowledge as forming a unity. No branch of knowledge is found to be complete in itself. The different sciences have multiplied bearings on one another.

It is really quite unnecessary to consider the argument that research is out of place in a university where there are students, for the simple reason that at the present time the prosecution of research is a matter of concern to universities throughout the world. I should doubt if there is a single university in any great country where the authorities could now say, we do not regard research as our business, we will have nothing to do with it. Out of many declarations on this point I may quote Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's words in connection with the establishment of the University of Birmingham. He defines the university as a place where knowledge is taught, tested, advanced and applied. Where knowledge is taught to students, where the acquirements of students are tested, where additions to knowledge are made, and where knowledge is used in solving problems industry as they arise.

What is the present state of things in India on this matter? To consider the general position first the Government of India has this very year passed a Resolution on Educational Policy. In that Resolution whilst Elementary and Secondary and Collegiae education are exhaustively discussed, higher studies are also referred to, and strong approval is expressed of the provision of facilities for higher studier and research in almost any branch of science and arts. The list of subjects referred to is almost exhaustive—in mentions philosophy, history, geography, language, literature, economic, sociology, medicine, public health, agriculture biology, geology, botany, and all the sciences applied to industry.

PROSPECTS IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Now what are the prospects for research in the University of Bombay? I want to draw particular attention to the fact that the new regulation for science degrees distinctly recognises research by students. A Bachelor of Science who wishes to proceed to the Masters' degree may do so by submitting himself to a series of ordinary examinations. But another course is open to him. He may submit a thesis embodying the results of original work in some branch of his chosen science. Not only so, he may even be excused the whole of the ordinary examination for the degree, such a course is to be taken if it is warranted in the opinion of the examiners by the originality of the thesis.

In this way the University has shown its willingness to recognise research in six great subjects of study, namely Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology.

Original work for the B. Sc. degree is to be recognised to a limited extent. A candidate who takes either Botany or Zoology as a principal subject may present a thesis, series of preparations, or record of work on some special branch of his science. The candidate is then examined on his special branch and for the rest of the subject is allowed to take the examination on the subsidiary standard. I think that science students who have a taste for Biology are to be congratulated on the encouragement they receive even as undergraduates to make observations of their own on plants and animals. Moreover if this be a good thing in Biology, I cannot see why it is not to be done in other subjects.

Original work with a view to the M. A. degree receives very much less encouragement. The subject of Mathematics is in an exceptional position, for it is common to Arts and Science; hence the examination in Mathematics is the same for M. A. and M. Sc., and a thesis may be presented and accepted for the one just as for the other. But here the recognition of research comes to an end. Apparently the university will not at present accept a thesis in Languages or History, or Political Economy, or Philophy for the M. A. degree. It might conceivably accept one purely as a matter of grace.

RESEARCH IN ARTS.

You may remember that in the Government of India Resolution on education reference is made both to Arts and Science subjects, and original work in both these directions is approved. It is, therefore, a pity that the Bombay University should not offer mroe encouragement than it is doing to original studies in Arts subjects, I am entirely in favour of research in Arts as well as Science subjects, and if in advocating research, I am referring almost exclusively to Science subjects, it is simply because these subjects have come more into my way and I am better acquainted with them.

It is obvious that original work ought not to be widely encouraged, without some thought being given to the future of those who engage in it. What is to become of them? I think that some of them should make very eminent teachers. They should have gained some insight into the method by which knowledge is advanced, and such insight is a necessary part of the equipment of the university teacher.

Again, experience has shown the necessity to industry of Science graduates who have had a training in original work. There is certainly much work of a routine character to be done in connection with manufacturing processes. But the moment routine is broken, the moment that a process is not working smoothly, a man is required who can make progress of it off the beaten path. He must search the scientific literature so as to ascertain what light has already been thrown on the difficulty that has arisen, and if need be, ascertain the necessary facts for himself by original experiments. As a matter of fact there are at the present moment in Britain, Germany, and the United States technical posts, a great number of which are filled by research graduates, and the number is always increasing. I cannot doubt that research men are just as necessary in connection with Indian industries as they have proved elsewhere.

SOME FALSE IDEAS.

There are one or two false ideas regarding research which deserve a few moments' consideration. It is often regarded by the uninitiated as something very difficult and remote and even unattainable, unless for a few individuals of rare and commanding talent. The practical result of this should be that original work could hardly ever be attempted, only excessively presumptuous and self-confident people would do it and not all of them—other fields of activity are open to them. But the truth is that the difficulties of research are over-estimated and misunderstood. There is a story of a man who went on a pilgrimage and who at one point in his journey found lions in the path. He was terribly afraid and would have turned back, had not someone told him the lions were chained, many of the supposed difficulties of research are just like that. There is no call to struggle with lions. The real difficulties are such as can be got over by the exercise of the qualities of patience, perseverance, energy, conscientiousness, the dislike of being beaten.

Another difficulty is sometimes raised when it is proposed actually to start research students on an investigation. It is said that students have no idea of their own and that they can only take up a simple piece of work suggested to them by another person.

The answer to that statement is simply that it is a platitude. One must learn first to walk and then to run. In the case of many a distinguished man of science it is simply astonishing what a small and even trivial piece of work his first publication was. A few instances in proof of this are worth giving. I take first a Dutchman, Vant Hoft by name, who though not well-known outside chemical circles, was recently described as "the greatest chemical thinker of his generation". Yet the thesis for his doctor's degree "was of a routine character and contained nothing beyond the powers of an ordinary advanced laboratory student.

There is also the case of Michael Faraday, whose first original contributions to science was an account of the analysis of a piece of limestone. Charles Darwin's first appearance in print was a description of a new beetle. His joy over the affair was immense. "No poet," he says, "no poet ever felt more delighted at seeing his first poem published than I did at seeing, in Stephen' *Illustrations of British Insects*," the magic words, captured by C. Darwin Esq."

Now obviously the discovery of the new beetle made no great difference to Zoology, but it made a great difference to Darwin. I grant that beginners in original work seldom have ideas of their own; nevertheless let a beginner make even the humblest contribution to knowledge and his mind receives a great stimulus. He has learnt what is meant by knowledge at first hand, and sees that he need not take everything on trust from text books. Gradually he forms the habit of studying his object with an eye to the matters that require investigation; notes where things have been far too hastily taken for granted, where with the use of the latest methods and appliances—old work can be repeated with advantage.

Actually in India the difficulty seems to me to be not to find a subject for research, but which of many opportunities to take. The country seems to me to be studded with matters that require investigation, whether in physics, in Chemistry, Geology in Botany and in Zoology and I cannot see why a B.Sc. should be at a loss to get a good subject of research with a view to the M. Sc. Indians' natural aptitude. There is also an agreement that is used with special reference to research in India. It is advanced—I am quite convinced—by people whose minds are open to reason—who are ready to lend support and encouragement to research in his country once they are satisfied that it is a possible and practicable thing. I may lead up to it by uttering the platitude that the Indian mind has its qualities and its defects. Some people say that Indians have natural gifts for such studies as metaphysics, philosophy and law and literature, and that they do not show a corresponding optitude for history and science. The conclusion is drawn that original work in these subjects cannot greatly prosper in India.

I think an answer can be given—it is simply that research by Indians in India has begun, is going on and shows no signs of stopping. I take as a matter of convenience to myself the subject of chemistry. I there counted the number of papers published in the transactions of the Chemical Society of London, which denote original work by Indians. In order that the value of the figures may be grasped, I must explain that papers submitted to the Chemical Society with a view to publication are not accepted as a matter of course.

In 1910 the number of papers by Indians was 4

| 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 12 | 13 | 10 plus |
| 2 plus 2 | 2 plus 10 | 4 plus 9 | 2 plus 8 |

Some of these are the joint work of Indians and Europeans. On counting these and subtracting them from the number already given, I find that the number of papers contributed solely by Indians was in 1910—12.

Now I cannot but mention that a good proportion of these papers come from the Presidency College in Calcutta and they represent work done in the laboratory of Dr. P. C. Roy. It is evident that Dr. Roy has faith in the possibility of carrying out research in India. So have I, and I know of no reason why activity in research should not become as great on the West as on the East side of India.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 29th Nov.* 1913.)

Mr. Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, First Class Subodinate Judge, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month and two days with effect from the 22nd November 1913.

Mr. O. A. Harker to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. F. M. Gadney, proceeding on leave.

On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 30th October 1913, Mr. A. R. Bennett, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to Bombay.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. J. B. Knight, Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 15th April 1914 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr J. B. Knight.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr M. M. S. Gaubay, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. S. M. Edwards, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. R. Maclier resigned.

Mr. Shapurji Darasna, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 15th November 1913.

Mr. Vishnu Vithal Kamat, Subordinate Judge, Chikodi, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. Hamilton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been permitted to retire from the Service, with effect from the 4th November 1913.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such as period may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. (Abdn.), I.M.S., to act as Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties as Presidency Surgeon, First District, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S,

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S., on return from leave, to resume charge of his appointment as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), I.M.S., on relief to be Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of Correction and the Byculla Schools.

Mr. J. F. D'Mello, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Camb.), to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District vice Captain A. F. Hamilton, M.B. (Lon.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., and during the absence on leave of Major H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st November 1913:—

Commander E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Captain O. A. R. Berkeley-Hill, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, during the absence of Captain W. S. J. Shaw, I.M.S.

Mr. Geoffrey Theodore Garratt, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Sevice on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 15th November 1913 and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. Kshitis Chandra Sen, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of His Majesty's Covenanted, Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 15th November 1913 and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Nasik.

Under the provisions of section 59 (1) (*a*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with furlough on medical certificate for three months and twenty-one days with effect from the 21st November 1913, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vice Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

## TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MARMITE CONSOMME.

POMFRET A LA TARTARE.

CAULIFLOWER ENTREE A LA REINE.

GALANTINE OF BEEF.

EGYPTIAN ICED SAVOURY.

PORTUGUESE FRITTERS.

Soupmeat, As. 5. Fish, As. 6. Cauliflower (2), As. 4. Beef (3lbs.), As. 9. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 6. Odds and Ends, As. 6. Total Rs. 2-11.

MARMITE CONSOMME.

The stock should be made in the ordinary way, flavoured strongly with mixed vegetables. After the first straining and skimming, pour it over some bread which has been fried crisp in peppered and salted fat, set in the oven to dry, and then placed in a marmite or fire proof jar. Add a shredded cabbage two grated onions fried brown, set on the cover, let it cook in the oven for an hour and serve in the marmite. This can be made entirely with vegetables.

POMFRET A LA TARTARE.

Fillet the fish, and set on bones and trimmings to make a cupful of stock for the sauce. Roll the filiets, tie and fry lightly. Thicken the stock with flour and butter cooked together and add to it a tablespoonful of chilli vinegar, some minced capers, the juice of a lime and lastly the yolk of an egg. Pour this over the fish rolls and garnish with rounds of pickled gnerkin.

CAULIFLOWER ENTREE A LA REINE.

Cook the cauliflower gently, so that it is tender all through without the best part boiling away. Drain it on a sieve; set it in the dish and pour over it a tablespoonful of liquid seasoned butter. Make a good white sauce with some of the water in which the cauliflower was boiled, milk and butter. Pour over the cauliflower and sprinkle that thickly with grated fried ham.

GALANTINE OF BEEF.

From the ribs of beef remove the bone and set them to make stock for the glaze to be used later. Make a forcemeat with any odds and ends of savoury meats at hand with minced bacon, olives, pistachio nuts, breaderumbs, forcemeat on it, roll and tie firmly. Braise for two hours with an onion, a carrot and a teacupful of stock in a closed dekchie. Remove and set under a weight till cold. Meanwhile turn the stock into a glaze with gelatine and meat essence. With this coat the cold galatine over and over again till it looks like a jelly roll. Send to table garnished with the rest of the glaze in little heaps round and watercress.

EGYPTIAN ICED SAVOURY.

Make an ordinary custard mixture and before cooking divide it into three portions. Add to one some spinach, cooked, rubbed through a fine sieve and nicely flavoured. To the other, the same of tomato; the last may be kept white and flavoured with onion puree. Bake or steam these in the same sized tins or moulds and when set, cut them into slices and pile the three colours one on the other like a Neapolitan ice; stick them together with a little of the glaze from the last dish, set on ice and serve each on a laced doyley with tiny sprigs of parsley.

PORTUGUESE FRITTERS.

Cook a teacupful of well washed rice in enough milk to make it a thick cream, with sugar, spice and lime peel. When it is cooked, add two eggs, two tablespoonful of pounded sweet almond paste; form this into balls, make a hole in the centre, into which put a spoonful of marmalade, close the hole, dip in egg and crumbs and fry a golden browns Serve dusted with slightly spiced castor sugar.

## FUNERAL OF COLONEL McARTHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Nov. 19.

The funeral of the late Colonel A. D. McArthur, Royal Engineer, retired who was many years the Chief Secretary in the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bengal and the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, took place this morning. The funeral cortege was followed by three companies of the Buffs with their respective officers under Lieutenant the Hon. Scarlett, Adjutant, with band and drums. A large number of mourners proceeded from Atherstone to the Tiger Hill Cemetery where the body was interred with full military honors. The lid of the coffin bore the following inscription.

"In memory of Alexander Donald McArthur, aged 68 years."

Reverend W. Lowsley officiated at the graveside. Almost every resident contributed floral tributes.


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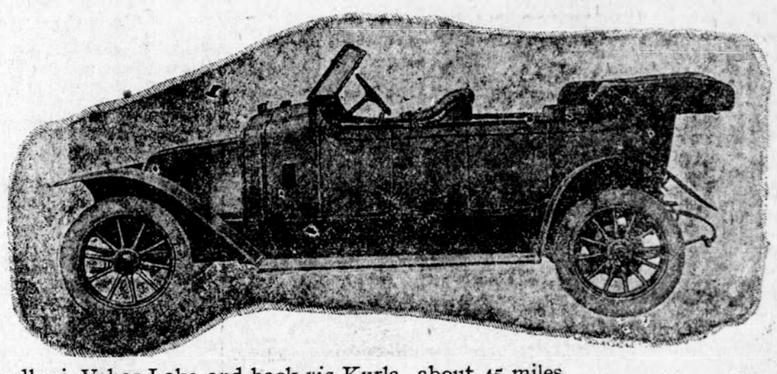

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